

TEXTILE BULLETIN



Vol. 58

June 15, 1940

No. 8

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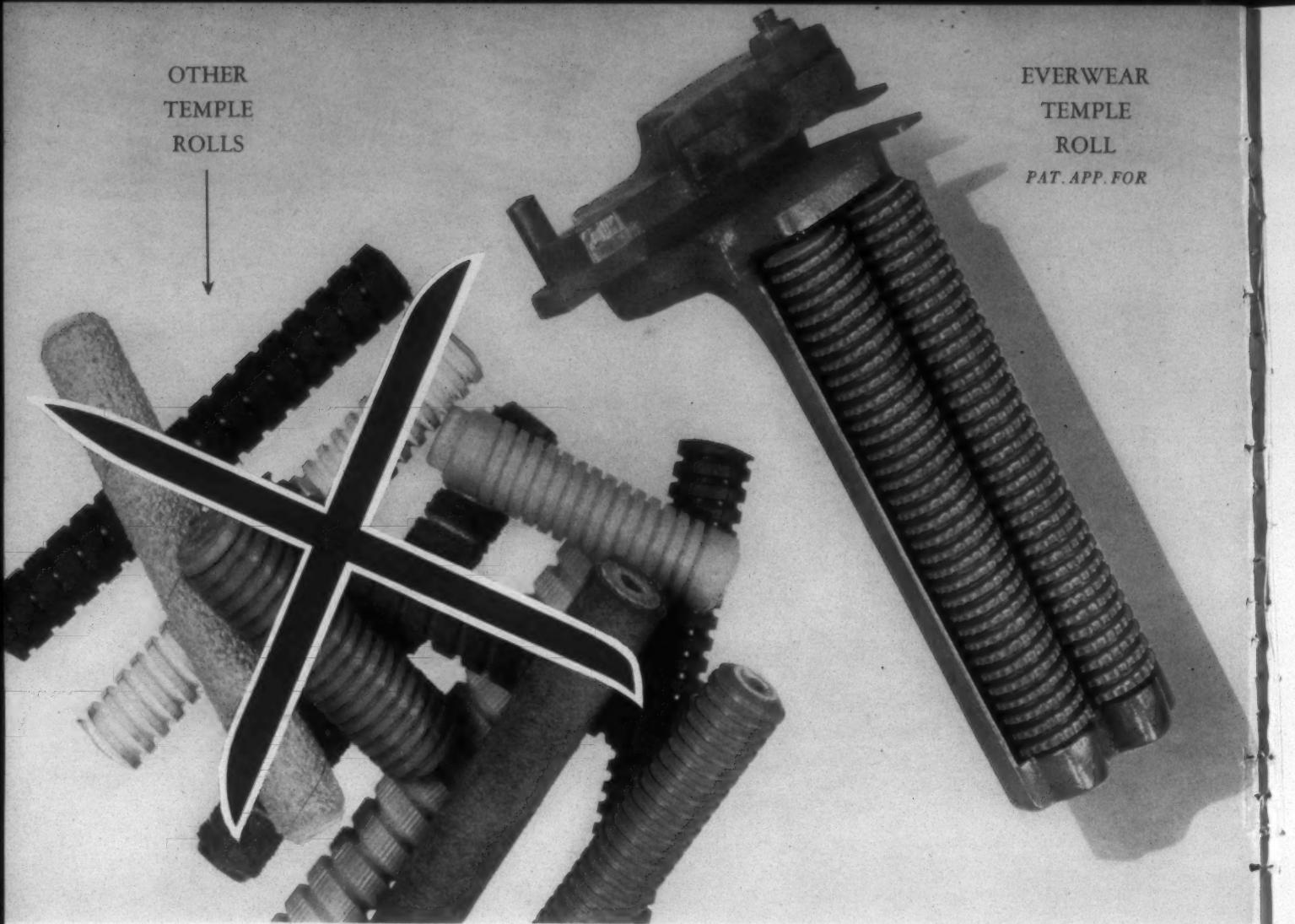
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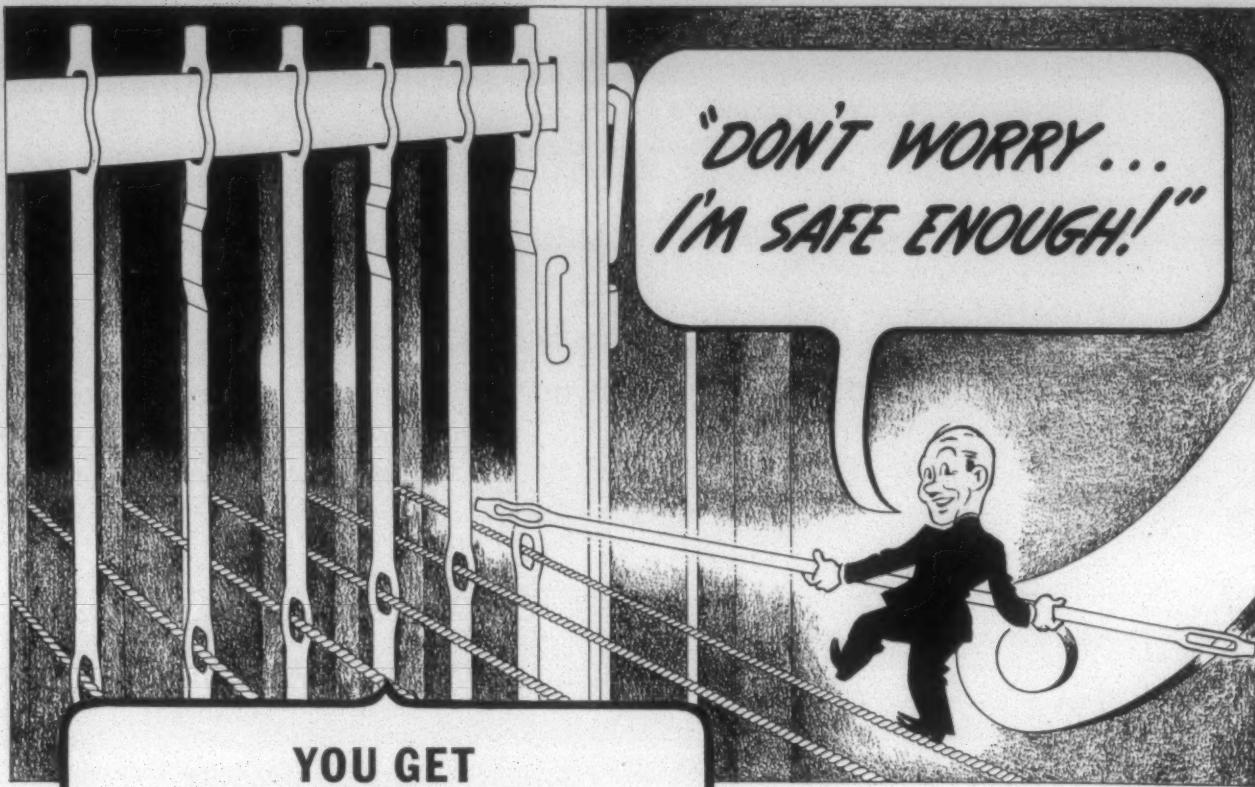
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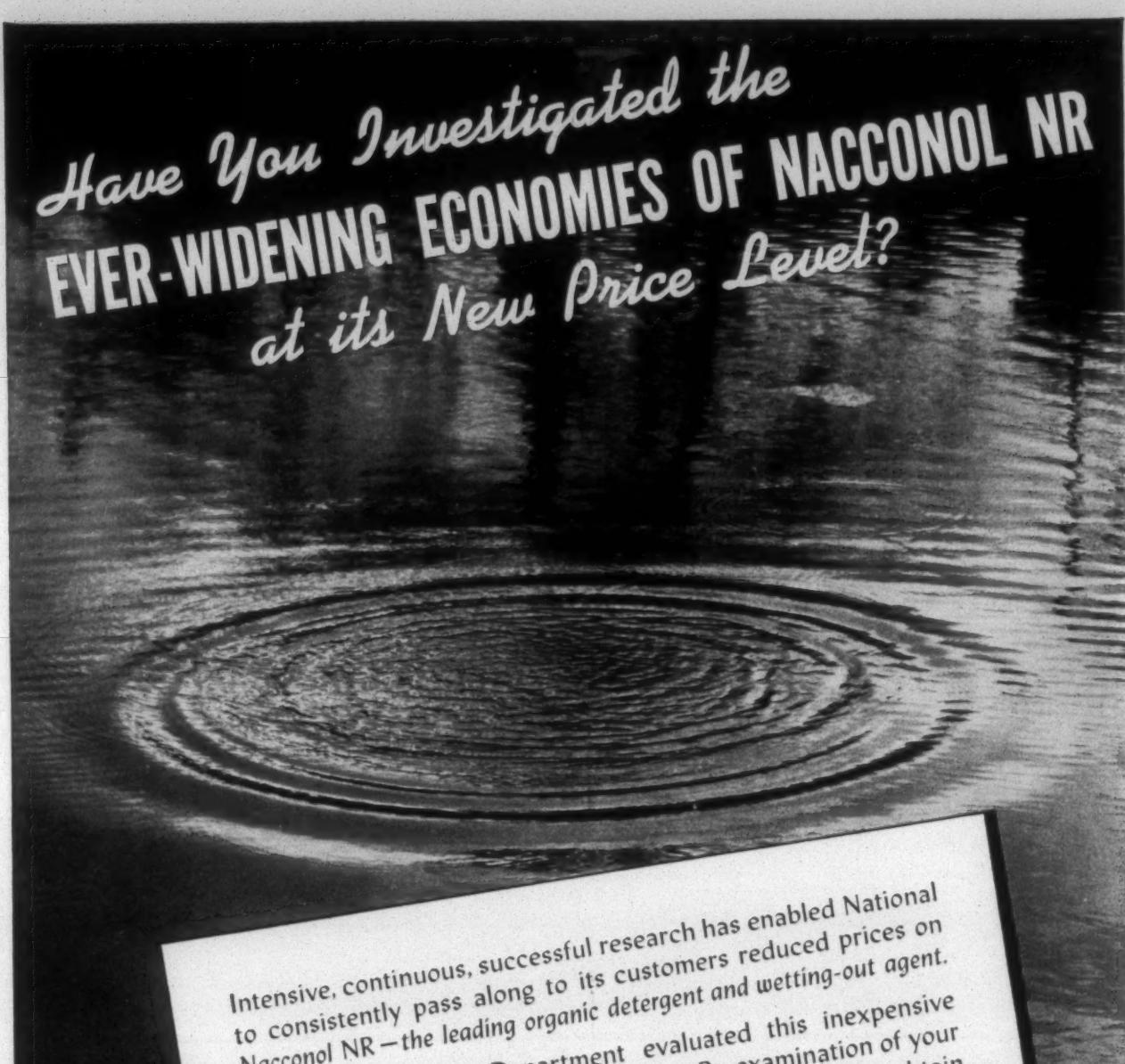
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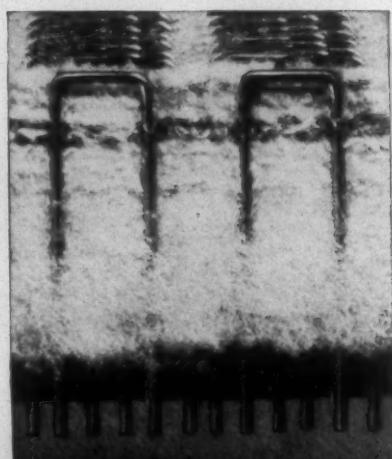
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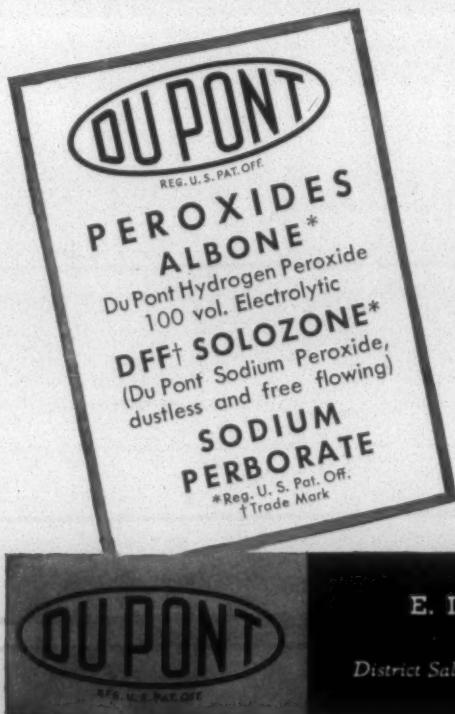
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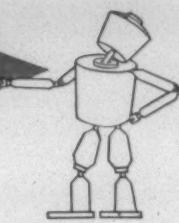
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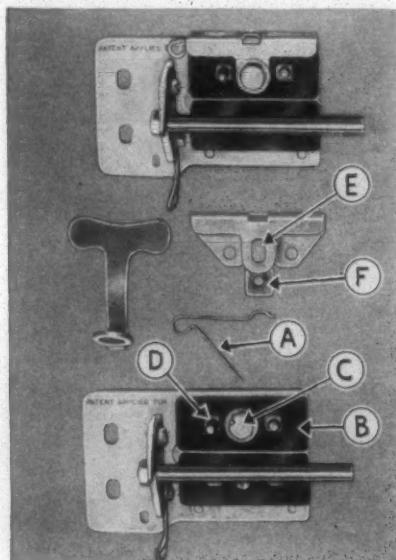
GETTING THE MOST FROM WINDING

Information about winding designed to show improvements in winding equipment and new ideas in the winding operation



LOCK-TIGHT SETTING ON PRECISION CLEANER (No. 50 Winder)

Mills winding rayon and silk have improved the quality of yarn inspection after installing the Precision Cleaner. For the benefit of those who have not taken this cleaner apart, we believe it will be



NO. 50 PRECISION CLEANER
Complete unit, all assembled, shown at top

interesting to demonstrate how uniform settings are quickly and easily made and how each setting is locked to protect it permanently against change due to vibration or tampering by the operator.

The wrench is used to loosen lock screw (C), and the spring (A) closes the movable blade (B) automatically. Using the pivot pin (D) as a support, the wrench raises the blade far enough to insert the leaf of the thickness gauge. The movable blade is then released, and the spring forces it with uniform pressure against the gauge. The lock screw is then turned back to lock the setting.

Note that the elongated slot (E) allows the blade, with the screw attached to it, to be raised. The parallel sides on the nut (F) prevent the nut from turning while the screw (C) is being loosened and tightened.

The spring (A) is designed to press against the center of the blade with uniform tension and also to make the opening between the blades parallel from end to end. The spring presses against the movable blade at all times; any tampering with the lock screw automatically closes the cleaner and makes it necessary to reset.

When winding silk, gum may be deposited on the blades, and should be cleaned out when checking the setting or making a new setting.

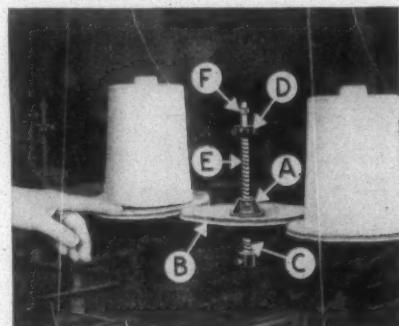
It is possible that there will be a slight variation in thickness gauges, so that when checking settings, accurate gauges must be used. A micrometer from the machine shop can be used to check one gauge against another. This will avoid any disagreement between fixers on two shifts, and will assure accurate and uniform settings.

The life of the blades can be doubled, because the outside edges can be turned in after the inside surfaces are worn. It is also possible to have round edges for rayon yarns or square edges for silk.

PROPER SETTING OF CONE SUPPLY HOLDER (No. 90 Winder)

Our service men have found in their travels that mills winding from rayon cones on the No. 90 Winder can improve the quality of their work by proper setting of the Cone Supply Holder. Plucks at the base of the cone and misalignment of the cone with the tension may cause end breakage — which can be eliminated.

The weight of the cone should rest on the Cone Holder (A), not on the felt Pad (B). The Pad is only intended to keep the yarn from getting caught under the cone. Therefore, the Cone Holder (A) should be located high enough on the spindle so that the spring (C) beneath the Pad causes only a very slight pressure upward against the yarn. (Note how the



operator's finger easily presses the Pad down from the cone.) Too much pressure against the cone base will result in plucks which may cause shiners or end breakage.

If the Cone Holder is too high or the spring (C) becomes too weak, the Cone Holder can be lowered until the base of the cone just touches the Pad.

The purpose of the Centralizing Collar (D) is to fit inside the paper cone as high as possible — and thus line up the cone with the pigtail guide beneath the tension. This Centralizing Collar is always pressed upward by the spring (E) so that it will accommodate cones of various sizes and tapers.

The collar (F) on top of the spindle prevents the Centralizing Collar (D) from being lifted off the spindle when the empty paper cone is removed.

Sometimes a flat shelf covered with felt is used instead of the Cone Supply Holder. The weight of the full cone pressing against the felt will cause plucks that will strain the yarn. Shiners and end breakage often result.

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UNIVERSAL WINDING COMPANY

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Address of President Parks at S. T. A. Convention*

I AM deeply grateful for the honor which you have done me in permitting me to serve as President of the Southern Textile Association. The spontaneous and hearty co-operation of the other officers of the Association has made the burden of responsibility light indeed. The wise council of our Executive Secretary, the cheerful willingness of our Secretary-Treasurer, the alertness and faithfulness of the Chairman and his Board of Governors have all been an inspiration.

We come to the close of the year with this, our thirty-second, annual convention.

In my opinion, the interchange of ideas which takes place at our Divisional Meetings is the fulfillment of the mission of our organization. I do not feel that it is necessary for me to dwell on the quality of these meetings. The published reports of the discussion and the number in attendance on these meetings speak eloquently enough.

At our last convention a mandate was given for the changing of the Association's legal form to that of a corporate body. This has been done. We now hold a charter from the State of North Carolina as an incorporated, non-profit organization. We are indebted to Mr. David Clark for his very valuable and material service in this respect.

In canvassing the possible subjects on which I might talk to you this morning, I have come to the conclusion that perhaps the most interesting subject, so far as we are concerned, is that all-absorbing and ever-paramount issue—"Ourselves."

By your presence at this convention, I assume that you are employed in some capacity related to the actual operation of a textile mill. Whether your job is that of overseer, superintendent, manager, or assistant to any of these, you are a part of the operating management. I am taking the liberty of referring to ourselves hereafter as "Operating Executives" as distinguished from Financial Executives, Sales Executives, etc. Put in simple fashion, we are the fellows who run the plant itself.

Gentlemen, the function which you and I, as textile operating executives, perform, is a profession unhallowed by antiquity. Although the history of the textile art

stretches back beyond the ancient civilizations of Baylon and Egypt more than 3,500 B. C., the overseer, the superintendent and the manager are comparative "upstarts" in the industry.

Even though our cave-woman forebear (the Dorothy Lamour of her day) laid aside her early edition goat-skin sarong many centuries ago for the more comfortable and streamlined *woven* fabric, the family remained the largest producing unit of textile manufacture until less than 300 years ago. Only since 1650 has there been sufficient concentration and specialization in the industry to warrant the existence of the supervisor.

During these last 300 years textile manufacture has undergone enormous expansion and has become highly mechanized. The family, as a producing unit, has been replaced by huge factories costing millions of dollars and employing thousands of people. As the factories grew in size, one by one, appeared the overseer, the superintendent and the manager to meet the new requirements of "bigness."

Perhaps the supervisor, whatever his title, has changed as much and as swiftly as has the physical character of his plant. It would not be amiss to glance at a couple of high spots in his evolution.

The early supervisor was the biggest man on the job who held sway by the brawn of his good right arm, aided by the persuasive power of the largest and most violent vocabulary of "cuss words" in the plant. He was entirely innocent of "book learning." His usefulness to the mill owners lay alone in his ability to command physical respect from a personnel which recognized little else. Perhaps he was all that we could expect of a man in a position devoid of precept or tradition. Certain it is that only an under-supplied market could have possibly supported an industry utilizing our prototype of a hundred years ago.

A later era, more familiar to us, found the supervisor more literate, more experienced, and somewhat less belligerent. Though less given to strong arm methods than his predecessor, he was still able, by a mere frown, to put the fear of the Lord in the hearts of the youngsters of 10

*Address presented by P. B. Parks, Jr., retiring president of the Southern Textile Association, at the Annual Meeting in Blowing Rock, N. C., June 7th.

S. C. Carders and Spinners Meet at Parker High School

THE Carders and Spinners' Division of the South Carolina Division of the Southern Textile Association held its spring meeting at the Parker High School, Greenville, S. C., on the morning of May 25th, with a large crowd of mill men in attendance.

The Parker District School was a particularly appropriate place to hold the meeting, since this school is nationally known as a progressive and constantly growing educational institution, with probably the largest vocational program in any school in the South. It is in the center of the Greenville textile area, and practically all of its students come from textile families.

New Officers Elected

During the meeting, there was an election of a section chairman for the Carders and Spinners' Section, W. W. Splawn, overseer spinning, Kendall Mills, Pelzer, S. C., and a general chairman of the entire South Carolina Division, W. T. Morton, Monarch Mills, Union, S. C. At an earlier meeting of the Weaving and Slashing Section, Hamlet Burgess, of Springs Cotton Mills, Chester, S. C., was elected chairman of that section.

A stenographic report of the meeting follows, with G. G. Simmons, general chairman of the South Carolina Division, presiding:

Chairman G. C. Simmons, Plant Supt., Drayton Mills, Spartanburg, S. C.: Please fill out a registration card so that we can take them up and get them up here at the table. We would like to know who everybody is and who is here before we start our discussion.

We have been arranging in the past for formal speeches and we have found that we usually didn't have much time left for the discussion period and would have to rush through discussions or skip some of the topics. This time we decided we wouldn't have a formal address but would go through our discussion and not keep the crowd too long. Several weeks ago I approached Mr. Hollis and Mr. Greet, of the Parker School District, and asked them if we might have this room to hold our meeting in and they told me they would be very glad for us to have our meeting here and for us to have any of our sectional meetings here at any time. I would like to say to Mr. Greet that we appreciate this kindness and this co-operation and it means a lot to the Southern Textile Association. Personally, I would rather meet in a place like this than in a hotel because after all our Association is trying to do very much the same thing that the Parker Textile School is trying to do. At this time I am going to ask Mr. Greet, who is in charge of the vocational work, if he won't tell us

something about the work of the textile school in the Parker district. (Applause.)

Description of Parker School

Louis Greet, Vocational Director, Parker School District, Greenville, S. C.: Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: We are mighty glad at all times to have textile meetings here in the Parker District because if there ever was a textile community, I guess this is. In fact, the Parker District is the textile center of the Textile Center of the South and we want you to feel perfectly at home. We first thought we would hold the meeting over in the auditorium but we didn't do it because the auditorium will seat about 1,400 people and we were afraid the meeting would be a little small for this building. We thought you would feel more at home if you could smoke and possibly take a "chaw" during the meeting. (Laughter.) Just make yourself perfectly at home and the thing that Garland has asked me to talk on, I could possibly talk on for two days because I am wrapped up in it. We would like to have you all look over our buildings after the meeting; we have several of our textile shops over there and we also have a machine shop that is very well equipped and in which we train machinists. I want to say at the outset that we do not train boys and girls who can step right out of our plant and run a full job in a mill. We can't do that because we haven't the equipment and don't have the time but we have the machine shop in the front end of the downstairs and weaving in the rear end; carding and spinning upstairs and power machine operation. We have placed about forty-five girls and young men who were unemployed in December with the garment industries in this section. There are seven plants in the county and we find no trouble in placing all we can train. We have an automobile shop in which we do metal work and painting. And in addition to that, we have our diversified occupational program in which seventy-eight boys and girls go to school in the morning and work at about seventeen or eighteen occupations in the afternoon, in stores, offices, garages, etc. They used to work in the textile mills on the same basis here until the Wage and Hour Law came along and put a stop to it. But the thing that you are primarily interested in is our textiles. The curriculum consists of carding and spinning, twisting, winding, weaving, drawing in and a little textile designing, textile mathematics and little mechanical drawing, and in addition we give English and Social Science. Our boys and girls who take textiles fifteen hours a week are regular high school students, and we are trying not only to make good weavers and spinners and drawing-in hands but we are primarily interested in making good citizens. If it helps the

mills when we do this, we are glad of it. There are 1,400 enrolled in the high school and about 350 of those are enrolled in the vocational department. We have as our objective the building of good citizens and on the technical side, we try to familiarize students with all of the processes. The first two years they spend half their time in weaving and the other half in carding and spinning. The third year they specialize in one of the other if they want to. We give them the history of the textile industry and a little designing or cloth analysis and calculations necessary to do jobs in the mills. We also try to give them the right working attitude. We pump this into them, "You may go out here and start to work beside some fellow in the mill that went through the third grade but don't high hat him because he knows more about his job than you do." We find our boys going along and doing very well in the mill and we have some second hands and one or two overseers that we have trained since we have started the school here. We also use the school for the evening school instruction; people who are employed in the mill. We have thirty-five classes and about nine or ten of them are held here and the rest of them are held in the different plants in the Parker District. There are sixteen textile plants in the district. We have over there thirty-five looms, one card and drawing frame and a super draft slubber, intermediate, and speeder, 3 conventional frames, No. 90 Universal winder, one 30, and a silk winder. Another thing that may interest you all very much is the fact that we are planning this summer to try to take the place of the mill to the boys and girls in the Parker School District who have either finished school or have quit school. In other words, you can't now, unless you need a learner very badly, as you could four or five years ago, say to that boy in your community, "If you want to come in with your brother, or mother, or sister, or friend and learn a business we will let you come in, and maybe when you are able to run it we can give you a job." The Wage and Hour Law stopped that. We are going to try this summer to train learners. If we train more than we can use, you all can have them. Of course, they will eventually come back to Greenville. (Laughter.) After Henry Littlejohn got a job in Charlotte, he said he would see fellows he had known in Greenville and they would always say that they liked their job fine where they were, and were just getting along fine. Then before he could get away they would ease up to him and whisper, "If you hear of anything down in Greenville, let me know." (Laughter.) It has been a pleasure to have the privilege of speaking to you on our work here and we would be glad for you to go through the buildings after the meeting adjourns. (Applause.)

Chairman Simmons: I will now turn the meeting over to Mr. Splawn, who will lead the discussion.

W. W. Splawn, Overseer Spinning, Kendall Mills, Pelzer, S. C.: Getting right into this discussion—you gentleman all have the program here. The first question reads: "Why use heavy weight roll cloth on card room rolls, when most of rolls are re-covered because of hollowing out?" The fellow who asked that question seemed to think he was losing a little money on a heavy cloth. Personally, I think he needs a pretty good cushion.

J. M. Caughman, Overseer Carding, Startex Mills, Tuc-

apau, S. C.:

I have been using cork for a good while and haven't used leather in some years, but my observation is that we had less hollowing out, the heavier the cloth we had. We found that it was false economy to use a light-weight cloth; it might save on the cloth but the life of the rolls didn't compare with the heavier.

Mr. Stutts: What weight roll cloth are some of you carders using in your card room?

Mr. Splawn: Not being a carder, I can't answer that. Will some of you carders speak up on that. What weight roll cloth are you using and in this connection, what would you consider a heavy weight and a light weight cloth?

J. L. Brannon, Overseer Carding and Spinning, Hermittage Cotton Mill, Camden, S. C.: What we consider a light weight cloth on that is about a 14-ounce. Some use 16 to 22-ounce but I have found (however, I am running a 100% cork and am glad I am) that what causes the most rolls to hollow out is due to the stroke on the roving traverse. It should be run to an eighth of an inch of each end; see that they are kept regular then you won't have that hollowing out before your roll is down to where it should be re-covered. We have ball bearing roll in front and solids in the back. If you will keep that roving traverse properly stroked, I don't see any reason why you should have that hollowing out of the roll on your intermediates or speeders unless you are running too much twist.

Mr. Splawn: Mr. Grady Cox, of the Mathews Mill, what do you think about that?

Grady Cox, Gen. Overseer Carding, Mathews Mill, Greenwood, S. C.: I haven't anything to say about it. I came up here to learn something.

Mr. Splawn: I would like to say that one thing Mr. Brannon brought out which is well for us to pay attention to; the right roving traverse stroke doesn't only save on the cloth but saves on the leather and quality of yarn. Sometime I find myself back where I told my boss the other day, about talking to some of the men, it's not all the time the things we don't know that hurt; it's those we know and don't do.

W. E. Hammond, Supt., Balfour Mills, Balfour, N. C.: What observation we find in using a heavier cloth is less fluting. The kind of cloth we use has a great deal to do with it. I prefer a heavy cloth, about 18 to 20-ounce; it does give you an increase in diameter; gives you a little bit better cushion and if you will use a very good grade of shoddy, it won't break down, your rolls won't hollow out. You will find that the cloth is braced under the skin of the rolls. You will notice that the little lever arm that weights the roll vibrates, getting a very uneven yarn and the spinning will catch it from the weave room. I think that a cloth should be changed every time that a cot is changed on your rolls, which will give you a very smooth yarn.

Mr. Splawn: Our next question is, "Should cards be ground more frequently on spun rayon than cotton?" What about that, Mr. Taylor?

M. M. Taylor, Supt., Upper Mill, Pelzer, S. C.: I think all cards should be ground before they need it.

Mr. Splawn: That's a good answer. I am pretty sure all the spinners would agree with that, too. (Laughter.) What is your opinion of that, Mr. Stutts?

Mr. Stutts: We haven't been running spun rayon but about nine months. We grind our cards just the same as on cotton, about every 15 or 16 days, running two shifts. If you have rayon and cotton in the same room, if you look at your cotton cards and look at your rayon cards, boy, you say, "I am doing good work on it." It looks clean and no neps. We can tell more about it later on after running it a little longer.

Mr. Splawn: Mr. Jolly, how about your opinion on that?

D. C. Jolly, Overseer Carding, Orr Cotton Mills, Anderson, S. C.: We only stayed on it a short while. I can't give you much information on that, but I think you ought to grind them as often as on cotton.

Mr. Brannon: You know a card ordinarily is dull from the foreign matter hitting the points of the wire. Rayon doesn't have it. I think every man that has run any spun rayon will agree with me. The fibers, when they hit the wire, go right on down in the wire. The foreign matter, seeds, stalk, etc., drag over it until it is cut through and goes down through the teeth of the wire. Therefore (I might say I run rayon five years but am not on it now), I think the times you grind your cards and how often depends on the weight of the sliver. I run 120 hours a week and have been at it about two and a half years, and I grind my cards about every 14 days, that is, on 120 hours a week—cotton, and on rayon I did likewise but I did card my rayon slower than cotton. At the same time I think you can card rayon, if anything, just a little bit faster than cotton for the simple reason you don't have those foreign matters to come out there. The longer your fiber the harder it is to parallel and the thing that we have to fight on spun rayon is getting your fibers in shape for making a good round piece of yarn to maintain proper breaking strength. The only advantage in slow carding is to help out my drawing. I wasn't cleaning it because it didn't need it. I think any card should be ground before it needs it. I also think the emery fillet should be changed before it needs it. What time should it be changed? I change my emery fillet on every six cards and on my drum grinder I change it every twenty-five cards. By doing that I get good results.

Mr. Splawn: You do think though that in your fourteen-day period your cards, when you go to them to grind them, are in better shape?

Mr. Brannon: I positively know that.

Best Method of Creeling Drawing

The fourth question is, "What is best method of creeling drawing, all cans at once or as cans run out?"

Mr. Lockman, what about your opinion on that?

Frank D. Lockman, Supt., Monarch Mills, Lockhart, S. C.: I happen not to be a carder. I can only tell you that we creel ours all at one time. We tried it every way in the world and from our experience we thought that we got better work by it creeling all at the same time. We felt like we had less trouble with the drawing tenders slipping and lapping up ends when they run out. By

creeling it all at one time, you don't have irregular running out and throwing in.

Mr. Splawn: Does anyone else have anything to say on that? Mr. Cox?

Mr. Cox: I have got five-roll drawing. When I had the old type drawing at Gossett Mills I hired all the one-armed drawing tenders I could get.

J. E. Robinson, Overseer Carding, Kendall Mills, Camden, S. C.: We have tried about every way we know and we creel ours fifty-fifty. We have half the cans full at one time and up next to the machine they are running out. We don't creel all at one time because the back cans are so full they drag over the front cans and cause trouble. You get more evenness in your work when you run fifty-fifty. That's about the best set-up I know for creeling-drawing, is to put half the cans at the back of your machines full and then when the front cans run out push those cans up that are half full and then creel again on the back.

Mr. Splawn: Anyone else have anything to say on that? Mr. Graydon, what's your opinion on that?

W. L. Graydon, Carder, Pelzer Upper Mill, Pelzer, S. C.: I don't know, Mr. Splawn. We haven't been at that long. We have been creeling ours that way only a short while and I like it very much if we creel them all at one time.

Mr. Lockman: How many mills use springs in drawing cans?

(Four hands were raised.)

Mr. Splawn: How many carders creel all their drawing at one time?

(Twelve hands were raised.)

Mr. Splawn: How many carders in the room? (About twenty.)

Beater Speeds On Rayon

Mr. Splawn: Our next question is, "What is maximum and minimum beater speeds practical on rayon?" "Licker-in speed?" How many carders in the room run rayon?

(Six hands were raised.)

Mr. Splawn: You fellows that are on rayon, what do you think is the maximum speed, considering your front, I imagine the question is referring to. (No response.)

Mr. Splawn: What have you found the best beater speed? You fellows are not running rayon now? (Laughter.)

Mr. Crow: I don't know what the maximum speed is and I don't know what the minimum speed might be. I will say this, that we seem to have gotten the best results with the minimum around 600 R.P.M. and the maximum not to exceed 1,000 on a three-beater machine. We have to take into consideration the stock that you are running, even though it is spun rayon, whether it is a 1½ staple, whether or not it is 100% spun rayon or whether or not it has a blend. There are a number of things that enter into it. Considering 1½" staple, 100% rayon, I would say a minimum of 600 and a maximum not to exceed

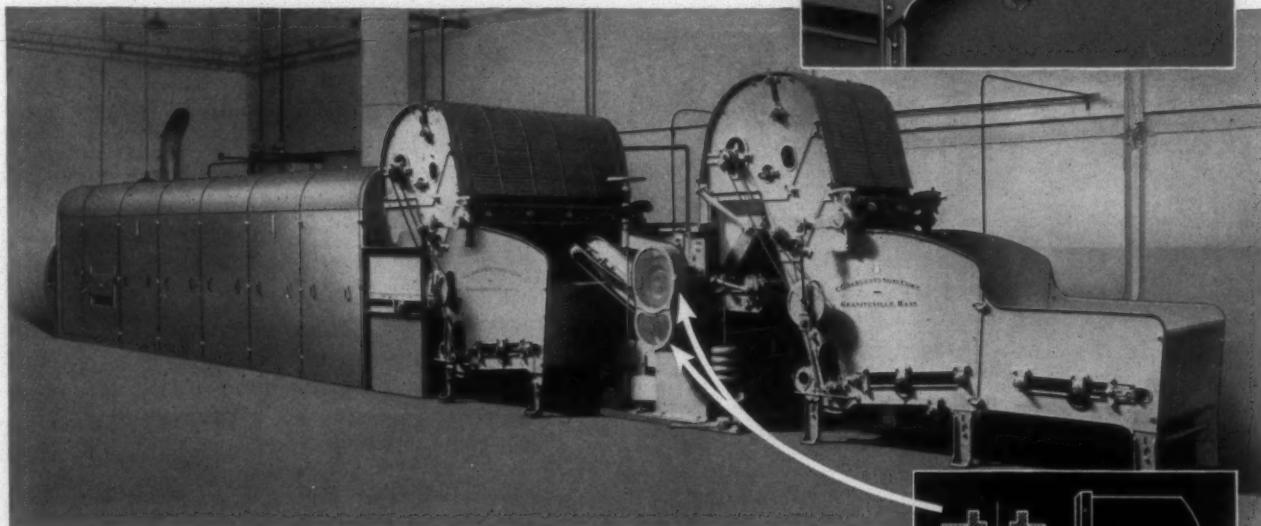
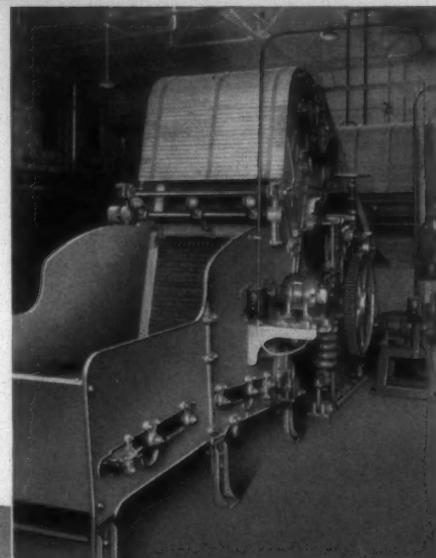
(Continued on Page 55-A)

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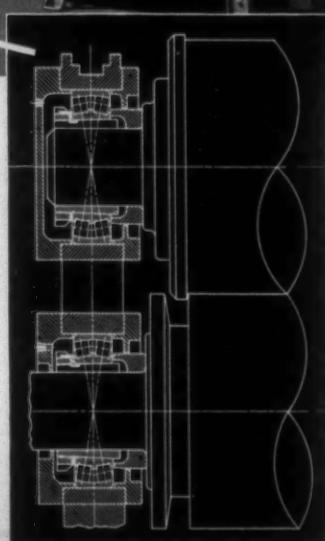


DESCRIPTION OF ILLUSTRATIONS

UPPER RIGHT This view shows the Feed Hopper of a 38 inch Sargent Press Roll Feed. This Feeder has a 4 foot extension to the bottom apron which provides a large holding capacity. Note the direct motor drives on Feed and Squeeze Roll Machine, also patented ball bearing comb mounting.

CENTER A Dye House installation of which Sargent is justly proud. Note its simplicity and compactness. Press Roll Machine with oscillating feed table and ball bearing rolls attached directly to a large capacity Dryer.

LOWER RIGHT The line drawing at the lower right shows Sargent's adaptation of heavy duty ball bearings to a Standard Squeeze Roll Machine. These bearings require practically no attention and at the same time are easily removable when roll repairs are necessary.



C. G. SARGENT'S SONS CORPORATION, Graniteville, Mass.

Textiles in South America*

By William G. Ashmore

LATIN-AMERICA, those many sprawling countries to the South of us, has always been a name which periodically inflames the imagination of American business men. When the European War broke out last fall this already warm interest became red hot overnight and many companies in the textile field began looking southward.

An urge to see something of these romantic Republics below the equator had long been dormant in me also and it happened that I was finishing up a visit of several months in South America when war was declared. It has been several months since I returned to this country and there have been tremendous changes, both economically and politically, since I was there but I believe that my findings relative to industrial development are still relatively accurate. However, I want to emphasize in the beginning that what I saw in South America was on a peace-time basis and although I have made an effort to keep myself up to date on developments since September 1st, it is possible that some of you who are more familiar with the situation than I will question some of my statements.

Before getting into the details of this discussion I might say that I spent the majority of my time in Brazil, Argentina, and Chile, although I visited briefly Uruguay, Peru, Colombia; Panama, Cuba and the British West Indies. The only countries I feel qualified to discuss from a first-hand viewpoint are Brazil, Argentina and Chile, although I am sure that many of my findings are common in most of the other countries. In these three countries I visited dozens of textile plants and talked with many important business men, both native and American, high native Government officials and members of our own State Department. Probably the most interesting interview was with Dr. Oswald Aranha, foreign minister of Brazil, although I met many other South Americans in Brazil, although I met many other South Americans in everywhere I had planned and saw every one I wanted to talk with. The following remarks are based on interviews with dozens of experts in the various countries under discussion.

South America Is Large

If you want to understand the textile industry in South America first get a large scale map and study the continent. It is important from the beginning to realize that South America is vast and cannot be considered as a unit. Each country presents special problems, and in many instances different sections of an individual country have little in common with each other. Brazil, for example, covers more territory than the 48 States of the United States and has a climate ranging from tropical in the

North to temperate in the South. Argentina is perhaps one-third as large as the United States. Chile has a 3,000 mile coast line, and "like a chorus girl owes everything to her shape."

Most of these countries are very thinly populated and in some instances 75% of the population is illiterate and extremely poor. Chile has only 4,500,000 persons; Ecuador, 2,500,000. Brazil, the largest country, has 45,000,000 persons, but only 25% to 30% of these have any appreciable buying power as individuals, although in the aggregate Brazil represents a sizeable market for many products. The important fact, however, is that some of the countries offer a comparatively small market, and great distances and poor transportation make manufacturing complicated and selling very expensive if you are thinking of export trade.

Size of the Market

Just what kind of market does Latin-America represent? The twenty Republics, including Mexico, Central America and Cuba, buy normally nearly \$2,000,000,000 worth of goods of all kinds annually. A good slice of this goes for textile machinery, cloth, yarn and textile supplies. The British sell most of the spinning and weaving equipment, the Germans most of the dyeing equipment; miscellaneous machinery is purchased in the United States, France, Italy, Belgium and Switzerland. American machinery is increasing in popularity particularly since the war shut off many European exports. From the standpoint of the textile industry itself, the United States sells some fine cotton and rayon yarn to South America, but prior to the war England and Germany did the bulk of this business, as well as selling most of the fine woolens and worsteds, too.

Prior to the war Germany had been selling from \$200,000,000 to \$300,000,000 worth of products annually in Latin-America through barter deals and special trade agreements. The United States, which prior to the war was holding its own in general exports to all of Latin-America, with about one-third of the total, and England were the other chief supplies. However, Germany was rapidly cutting into our sales in several different countries as well as in many specialized lines, and if war had not come when it did, we undoubtedly would have continued to lose a great deal of trade to the totalitarian States of the world. When war broke out in September it gave us a reprieve from these inroads as well as a great deal of new business during recent months. As a matter of fact, our total sales to Latin-America have increased 54% during the six months from September 1, 1939. Obviously, at least for the duration of the war, the United States is going to continue to get an increased share of business which formerly had been going to Europe. But students

*Presented before the Annual Convention of the Southern Textile Association at Blowing Rock, N. C., June 7th and 8th.

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of South American economics are dubious as to what part of this increased trade the United States is going to retain after hostilities cease. Exactly the same thing happened following the last war but it was not long before our sales below the equator dropped back to normal, although we did retain gain made in certain specialized lines. After the war is over, European nations are going to be desperate for foreign trade, and I look for more vicious trade practices than we have ever seen before. In other words, I believe that Americans who look on Latin-America as a trade banana should be extremely cautious since the war picture can change quickly overnight.

U. S. Market Not To Profit Permanently

A comprehensive discussion of our trade relations in Latin-America calls for a far more astute student than myself, but I thought I would give you this background before going into a detailed discussion of the textile industry because I do not believe that our basic textile industry will profit permanently, with the exception of certain specialized lines, even though we do profit temporarily from the present war situation. To my mind, European and Asiatic competition, plus a rapid development of domestic industry, precludes the average textile manufacturer from expecting very much more business from South America beyond certain items which they cannot make and which Europe cannot produce. The main group which should profit from the South American situation is the textile machinery manufacturers and dealers in used machinery who have already sold considerable equipment in the various countries, and will probably continue to place a certain amount of business down there as long as prices are anywhere near competitive since American machines are considered generally better than European machinery.

Viewing the textile industry of South America it is more important to consider size and condition than number of mills given in trade lists. Of several hundred listed textile mills in Argentina, for example, there are only about 20 cotton mills of any importance. The cotton-textile industry of Chile last summer consisted of 42,000 spindles and 2,000 looms concentrated largely in two plants, although many more mills are listed. Colombia, the third textile country in South America, has about ten cotton mills of importance. Brazil has over 500 textile plants of all kinds, 40% of the total in South America. And since Brazil is the most important textile country there, let us consider it in some detail.

Situation in Brazil

On the surface, the cotton-textile industry of Brazil—where I spent over seven weeks—looks like a banana for anyone who can raise the capital to erect a modern plant. Bankers in several industrial centers told me that the owners "start complaining only when earnings drop below 10% to 15%." But are the opportunities as rosy as they appear on the surface?

First, let's take an overall look at the industry. Of the 500 textile plants of all kinds perhaps 350 plants, with 2,750,000 spindles and 85,000 looms, manufacture cotton goods. Many of the mills are small and unimportant, but a few are sizeable units. Also, there are many groups of

mills controlled by a single company such as we know in the United States. Here and there I saw a mill as modern and efficient as any of ours, but these were the exception. It is estimated that 70% of the equipment in Brazil is obsolete, and, from what I saw in most instances, I thoroughly agree. Further, there seemed to be a sad lack of organization and management as we know them. Yet, despite all this, some of these mills, even with the poorest equipment, show earnings four or five times as great as the best mills in the United States.

These earnings are possible, in the first place, because there is a tremendous margin of profit between manufacturing costs and selling price of goods. For example, ordinary shirts in all of the large cities sell from 75c to \$1.50 each, which is away out of proportion to present manufacturing costs. Labor is as cheap as in Japan, and most of the plants years ago wrote the equipment off the books entirely. Overhead costs—despite poor management—are extremely low. Second, many mills sell more or less directly to the retailer and pocket the middleman's profits. Third, there is an ample domestic supply of cheap raw cotton and wool; some rayon and silk are produced locally at low costs. When I was there, there were three rayon yarn firms producing filament yarn. I saw no spun rayon yarn anywhere in South America, but probably some is made in plants I did not visit. This is the pretty side of the picture.

Bad Part of Picture

On the other hand, the Brazilian cotton-textile industry during the last year underwent a "crisis" due to under-consumption. This differs from over-production in that the mill men blame the poor business on the Government, which they claim has lowered the buying power of the working man through taxation and other policies, to a point where he cannot purchase his usual requirements. Government sympathizers say that the mills through practice of running 16 to 24 hours a day have flooded the market with poor quality goods which are priced too high.

Market conditions are completely disorganized. Every mill I visited is forced to manufacture literally hundreds of different kinds of goods. This means that mass production, in the sense that we know it, is at present impossible in Brazil. Further, there is difficult competition from small, family-operated plants with no overhead and little conception of manufacturing costs. What market there is happens to be pretty well tied up by Brazilians, many of Italian descent, who have been in the business for a great many years. There also were restrictions on importation of productive machinery until the last year or so when this was repealed. Brazilians started making their own machinery during this period, without great success.

The Brazilian industry is saddled with Government regulations and restrictions which are often changed several times a year. Labor laws there are probably more complicated than those of the United States. The work week is restricted to 48 hours, which seems to be the standard week all over South America, and payment ranging from 25% to 75% additional must be made for

(Continued on Page 48)

Research Program on Cotton Utilization*

In The Southern Regional Research Laboratory

By R. J. Cheatham, Chief, Cotton Processing Division,
Southern Regional Research Laboratory

IT IS a pleasure for me to meet with you at your Annual Convention, and, as a former member of the Southern Textile Association, to take part in your program. It has been more than 13 years since I last attended a Southern Textile Association meeting, and your invitation to meet with you this year has also afforded me the opportunity of renewing many old and pleasant acquaintances.

In outlining for you the program of research on cotton which the Department of Agriculture is preparing to undertake in its Southern Regional Research Laboratory at New Orleans, I want to give you more than a mere description of the work. I think you will be interested not only in learning what the research will consist of (that is, its scope and definite objectives), but also in why the Department of Agriculture is undertaking a large-scale research program on cotton, and how and by what means this research will be carried out. In short, I shall try to give you answers to the three questions Why? What? and How?

Some parts of the program will be of particular interest to you as members of the textile industry, and I shall elaborate more upon these parts than upon those in which you have only a casual or indirect interest.

The laboratory at New Orleans, as most of you know, is one of four now being constructed in the major agricultural producing areas of the United States. In 1938, Congress directed the Secretary of Agriculture to establish these laboratories "to conduct researches into and to develop new scientific, chemical and technical uses, and new and extended markets and outlets for farm commodities and products and by-products thereof. Such research and development shall be devoted primarily to those farm commodities of which there are regular or seasonal surpluses"

In connection with this act of Congress, mere mention of the word "surplus" constitutes an answer to the ques-

tion of *why* the Department is setting up a program of research on cotton, but there are a few specific pertinent facts, familiar to most of you, which will bear enumerating.

Cotton Is Most Important Crop

Cotton, directly and indirectly, provides a livelihood to more of our people than does any other plant crop. About 12 million people in the United States derive their principal support from the growing, ginning, handling, and processing of cotton. It is the major crop on one and a half million farms, and cash income from cotton and cottonseed in the ten principal cotton growing States accounts for about one-half of the total cash income to farmers in these States from all crops and livestock combined. Moreover, as you know, approximately 400,000 people are ordinarily employed in the 1,200 cotton-textile mills of this country, by far the most of which are located in the South.

There have been many years in which domestic growers received more than 1,500 million dollars from the sale of their cotton crop, including returns from both lint and seed. From 1920 to 1929, the average was about 1,400 million dollars, but during the depth of the recent depression this income dropped to 460 million dollars. Since 1929, cash income from cotton and cottonseed (exclusive of Government payments) has averaged only about 700 million dollars, representing a drop in income of almost 50 per cent.

Market Still Declining

Along with this drop in cash income, the cotton-growing industry of the United States today is facing not an expanding nor even a static market, but one which has declined seriously during the past few years and shows definite tendencies toward a further decline. In spite of the restricted production of American cotton during the past few years, enormous carry-overs have been piling up with recurring frequency, largely as a result of losses in our export markets. The world supply of American cotton

*Address at Annual Convention of Southern Textile Association, Blowing Rock, N. C., June 7th.

lint on August 1, 1939, totaled nearly 26 million bales, a quantity equal to nearly two and one-half times last year's world consumption of American cotton. I shall not go into the reasons for these conditions, but it is certainly true to say that if the production of cotton in the United States is to be maintained at anywhere near the levels prevailing in the 1920's, or even at those of the past five or six years, and sold at a price which represents a fair return to producers, increased outlets for cotton *must* be found.

This is the "Why" of the research program. There are, of course, many other considerations involved and the figures which I have just given you on cash income, carry-over, and relative importance of cotton in our Southern economy, could be given some further interpretation, but even in this rough and greatly condensed form, I think they set out quite clearly *why* the Department of Agriculture is undertaking a program of research to find increased outlets for cotton and its by-products.

Research In Cotton

This brings us to the question of *what* the research on cotton will consist of. This is precisely the same type of question which those charged with the responsibility of setting up programs of research on the farm commodities in all four laboratories had to consider immediately after the enabling bill for the laboratories was passed and signed. First, of course, there was an initial selection of the agricultural commodities upon which research should be conducted. Those which seemed most urgently in need of attention because of the magnitude of the surpluses, or because of the large number of agricultural workers, or agricultural acres involved, were selected for initial study. In addition to cotton, peanuts and sweet potatoes have also been assigned to the Southern Laboratory, but by far the greatest amount of research will naturally be devoted to cotton.

The next step was the selection of general fields of research for each of the commodities. Now it is one thing to be firmly convinced of the potency of the research method, but quite a different matter to set up a paying program or research for a definite, specified group of commodities. A number of important considerations are involved. For example, if the money is to be spent efficiently, there must be no unnecessary duplication of research effort. That is, if a certain line of research is already being adequately prosecuted, by either a public or private organization, it would be wasteful to spend money in duplicating this work. On the other hand, no worthwhile line of research should be neglected. Then, since there is always a limit to the amount of money available, a final selection has to be made from among all of the possible projects which are judged to be worthwhile.

Special Staff Organized

The importance of this phase in setting up a program of research cannot easily be over-emphasized, but I shall describe this work only briefly, for I know your main interest lies in the program itself and how it is going to be carried out. To determine what research is currently being conducted, to obtain suggestions for needed research, and to obtain information which would be helpful

in fixing the scope of the laboratories, a special survey staff was organized. The members of this staff visited every State, interviewing representatives of private and public research laboratories, educational institutions, and agricultural organizations. Although confidential information was not sought, it is believed that the survey staff has been able to gather material that gives a very comprehensive and complete picture of the general character of research work now in progress on the industrial utilization of agricultural commodities.

The program of research on cotton mill embrace not only research to increase the utilization and value of cotton lint, but also research on cottonseed and its products, and on the industrial utilization of stalks, burrs, etc. In fact, attention will be given all parts of the cotton plant, at least to the point of determining whether or not some particular line of research is justified by the possibilities involved. As members of the textile industry, you have no direct interest in research on cottonseed and these other products, so I shall pass over this part of the program to discuss research on cotton lint, in which you do have a very real interest.

Cotton Lint Research

The laboratory's research on cotton lint will start with this commodity in the form of ginned lint, and will not deal with problems of growing, handling, ginning, etc., which are already being given converted attention by State and private agencies and by other Federal organizations.

Within the laboratory, research on lint will be divided among three main divisions, which have been given the names of Fiber Properties and Structure, Cotton Processing, and Cotton Chemical Finishing. Although these three divisions will operate as separate units, their activities will be closely co-ordinated, and each will be constantly assisting the others in their particular problems.

Fundamental Research

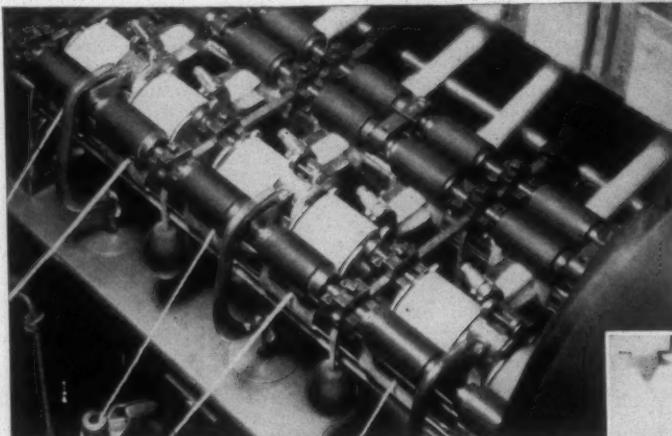
The Division of Fiber Properties and Structure will, as its name implies, conduct research of a type commonly referred to as "fundamental." But don't let this give you a picture of some timid soul secluded in a cubby hole spending his time trying to determine whether there are 999 or 1,001 molecules in a given section of cotton fiber, the results of his findings eventually to be published, forgotten, and a new, similar problem begun. The scientists in this Division will be working on projects which, to some of us used to production problems (you see I have not been a swivel-chair technologist all my life), may seem remote from practical problems. But fundamental research, properly planned, is not impractical, for the usefulness of cotton is directly dependent upon its physical and chemical properties and structure. Likewise, the unsuitability of cotton for certain uses is attributable to its properties and structure.

Fundamental research loses its practicality when it is not applied, and a program devoted to fundamental research would be of only chance value if it should be conducted for no specific purpose. Scientists in this Division, and in the other divisions of the laboratory, will be con-

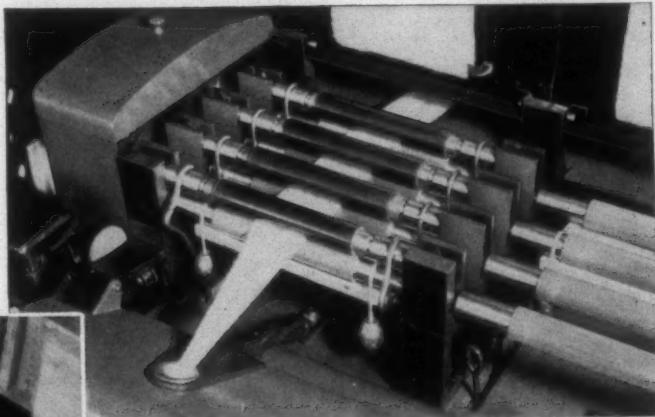
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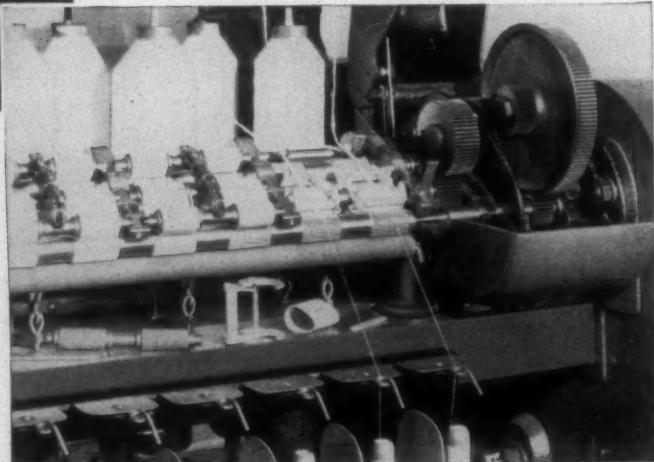
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Second Annual Textile Golf Tournament Definite Success

THE Second Annual Textile Golf Tournament, sponsored by SOUTHERN KNITTER and TEXTILE BULLETIN and played over the championship Carolina Golf course in Charlotte on June 1st and 2nd, was pronounced a complete success by the contenders and observers.

Open to all persons employed in textile mills, and to persons selling to textile mills, the entry this year was almost double that of the first year. A number of mills entered teams, some of them being Republic Cotton Mills, Great Falls, S. C. (2 teams); Southern Bleachery & Print Works, Taylors, S. C.; Kendall Mills, Paw Creek, N. C.; Hudson Hosiery Co., Charlotte, N. C. (3 teams); Proximity Mills, Greensboro, N. C. (2 teams); Highland Park Mfg. Co., Charlotte, N. C.; American Yarn & Processing Co., Mount Holly, N. C.; Chadwick-Hoskins Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Hatch Full-Fashioned Hosiery Co., Belmont, N. C. Kendall Mills won the team trophy, players being W. M. Cooper, R. F. Broome, Leonard Broome, and George Waterhouse.

Winner of the championship flights were R. F. Bumgardner, National Weaving Co., Lowell, N. C., mill men's division; Bill Terrell, Terrell Machine Co., Charlotte, N. C., salesmen's division. Other flights winners will be found in the accompanying record of the tournament.

Six of the handsome pieces of silver awarded as prizes were donated by the following firms and individuals:

Falls L. Thomason, N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co.

Frank Coker, Rayon Division, E. I. Du Pont de Nemours & Co.

Jack Roy, B. S. Roy & Son Co.

Edward G. Connor, Foster Machine Co.

W. H. Brinkley, E. F. Houghton & Co.

L. E. Taylor, National Ring Traveler Co.

Kendall Mills team received a replica of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association cup and their name will be engraved on the permanent trophy.

Bumgardner of the National Weaving Co., was awarded the replica of the TEXTILE BULLETIN and SOUTHERN KNITTER cup and his name will be engraved on the permanent trophy.

Results in the tournament were as follows:

FIRST ROUND—MILL MEN'S DIVISION

CHAMPIONSHIP FLIGHT—Gordon Eaves defeated Charles Rape, default; Lefty Lineberger defeated W. M. Cooper, 2 and 1; R. F. Bumgardner defeated C. C. Vaughn, 1 up (20 holes); W. C. Epps defeated T. R. Brown, 1 up.

FIRST FLIGHT—Millard Smith defeated Reid Collins, 1 up; Puddin Broome defeated G. W. Rockett, 2 and 1; Dave Ferguson defeated K. F. Ware, 3 and 2; Harold Thomas defeated Bill Yates, 2 and 1.

SECOND FLIGHT—Frank Carter defeated Herman Pyron, 1 up; Heath Brooks defeated R. F. Broome, 2 up; C. B. Ross, Jr., defeated

Leroy Reece, 4 and 3; Vernon Reece defeated John Howard, 3 and 2.

THIRD FLIGHT—Wade Denning defeated Ambrose Montgomery, 1 up; J. C. Williams defeated P. C. Gault, 9 and 7; Geo. Waterhouse defeated Marshall Wilson, 2 and 1; Leonard Broome defeated R. S. Strubling, 2 and 1.

FOURTH FLIGHT—Chas. McKinney defeated Ralph Gilbert, 4 and 2; Frank Jones defeated Bill Smith, 4 and 3; M. K. Davenport defeated R. L. Rowan (27 holes), 1 up; Harold Mayes defeated Jug Baker, 2 up.

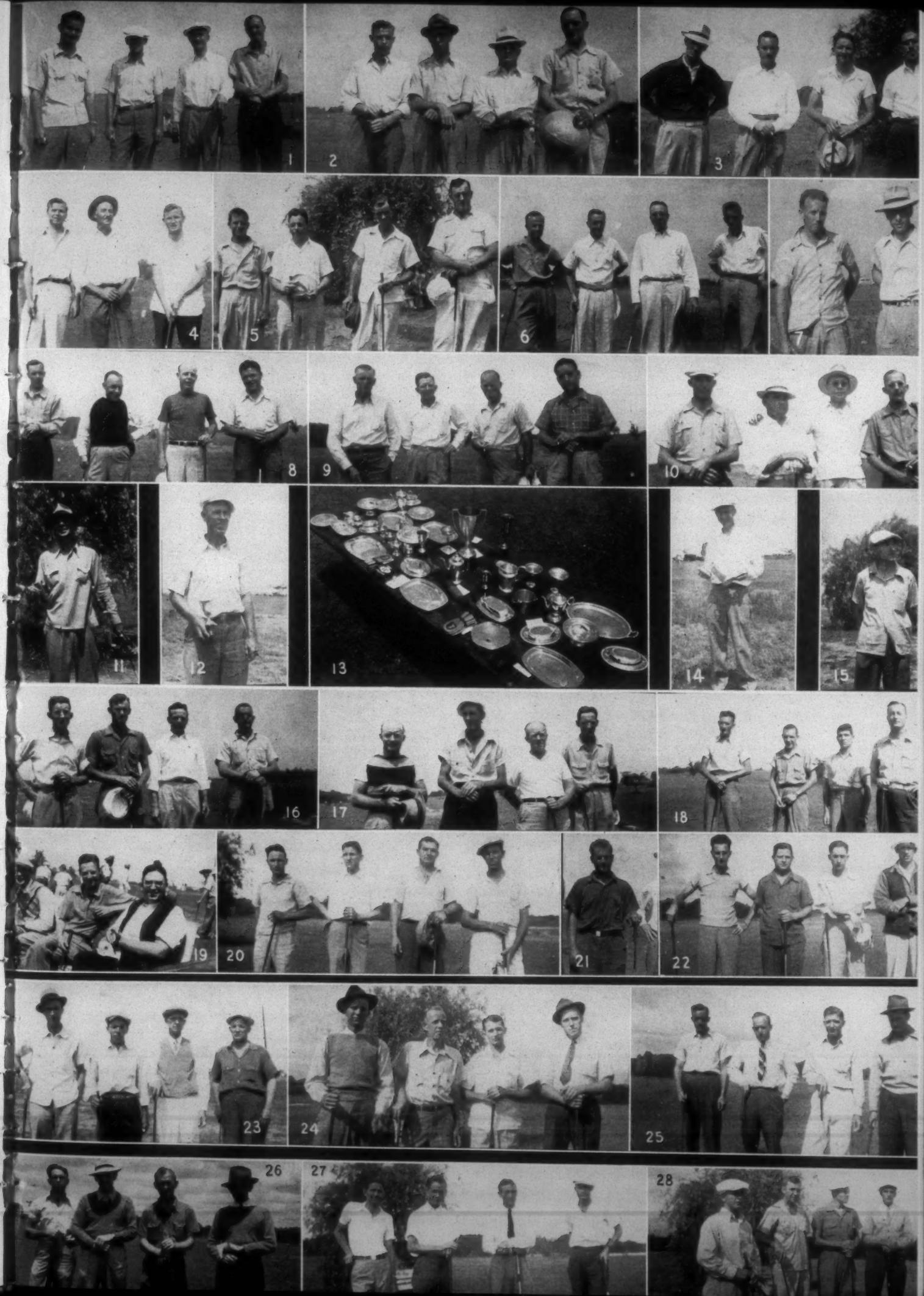
FIFTH FLIGHT—Grier Myers defeated Norman Bentley, 3 and 2; C. Miller defeated B. H. Frazier, 8 and 7; J. Holmes Davis defeated Yates Aldred, 8 and 7; D. H. Anderson defeated R. H. Hall, 1 up.

(Continued on Page 37)

THE CAMERA RECORD

All captions read left to right

1. Championship Flight: Gordon Eaves, R. F. Bumgardner, Bill Terrell, Bayard Storm.
2. First Flight: Puddin Broome, Dave Ferguson, Jr., N. E. Sappenfield, Jake Ivey.
3. Second Flight: Hill Zahn, A. T. Lomax, Frank Carter, C. B. Ross, Jr.
4. Three members of The Kendall Co.'s championship team, Leonard Broome, W. M. Cooper, and R. F. Broome. Geo. Waterhouse, the other member of the team, will be seen in the next picture.
5. Third Flight: J. C. Williams, Geo. Waterhouse, W. A. Klutts, Jas. MacDougal.
6. Fourth Flight: D. R. Greene, Stewart Quern, Frank Jones, M. K. Davenport.
7. M. K. Davenport and R. L. Rowan, who battled 27 holes before Mr. Davenport eked out a victory in the second round.
8. Fifth Flight: Grier Myers, D. H. Anderson, R. K. Arnold, John Reed.
9. Sixth Flight: L. S. Beatty, Ray Carter, H. O. Pierce, Oliver Landis.
10. Seventh Flight: C. H. Gosnell, John Shumate, F. W. Warrington, Henry Constable.
11. R. H. Hall.
12. R. E. Bumgardner, winner of championship flight, Mill Men's Division, holding replica of large cup offered by Southern Knitter and Textile Bulletin.
13. View of portion of prizes offered in the tournament.
14. Bill Terrell, winner of championship flight in the Salesmen's Division, holding his trophy.
15. Jack Rhymer watches a high one go over.
16. Eighth Flight: Paul Carter, E. J. Isenhour, Jim Harrington, L. E. Taylor.
17. Ninth and Tenth Flights: W. A. Hinson, S. B. Cooper, John Neely, J. G. Morrow.
18. The Hatch Full-Fashioned Hosiery Team, including J. C. Bumgardner, C. W. Frederick, Norman Bentley, Frank P. Hall, Jr.
19. F. W. Warrington, Larry Hill, and John Fox.
20. Hudson Hosiery Co. Team: Grady Cobb, P. D. Carter, Val Wilhelm, J. L. Treece.
21. Lefty Lineberger.
22. S. H. Gibson, A. E. Ivestor, W. C. Hopper, H. C. Isenberg.
23. Proximity Mfg. Co. Team: L. G. Stone, Ray Ward, H. W. Branson, Allen Anderson.
24. Republic Cotton Mills Team: J. F. Best, C. B. Brewer, R. H. Gibson, J. E. Neely.
25. Southern Bleachery & Print Works Team: W. C. Epps, Herman Pyron, Marshall Wilson, E. W. Wilson.
26. Stowe Thread Co. Team.
27. Hudson Hosiery Co. Team: Frank Carter, Heath Brooks, Reid Collins, Harold Mayes.
28. Republic Cotton Mills Team: C. C. Cox, J. E. Isenberg, I. J. Isenberg, S. B. Cooper.



Weaving and Slashing Discussed at S. C. Meeting

THE Weavers' Section Meeting of the South Carolina Division of the Southern Textile Association was held Saturday, April 20, 1940, at the Drayton Community House, Spartanburg, S. C., with G. G. Simmons, Plant Superintendent of Drayton Mills, presiding.

The first part of the report of this meeting was published in the May 15th and June 1st issues, and included a talk by Wm. F. Robinson on finishing; also discussion of possible substitutes for burlap on rolls of cloth; harness settings, cam timings, and best type selvage for heavy pick sheetings; use of ply yarn selvages; tension on two-ply selvages. There was also a talk by Lewis Burgess on keeping down supply cost in the weave room.

A stenographic report of the remainder of the meeting follows:

How To Eliminate Tight Selvages On Spun Rayon

Mr. Lockman: We will now pass on to Question Number 5: "How can you eliminate tight selvages on spun rayon cloth? On 92x68 taffetas?" Somebody tell us something about that. Mr. Snyder, of Greenwood.

V. D. Snyder, Overseer Weaving, Mathews Mill, Greenwood: We don't happen to be running taffetas.

Mr. Lockman: You are running spun rayons. You might be a whole lot of help to a whole lot of us who are having trouble.

Mr. Snyder: I think what Mr. Swink said pretty well explains this in the way it is laid in on the slasher and comb. I think Mr. Swink pretty well explained that on this other question.

Mr. Stutts: I'd like, in that connection of tight selvages, to ask a question. I have had experience in rayon with starting up cloth, the first 30 to 40 yards of the selvage is tight and after 60 to 80 yards there is a considerable slackening up. Why is it and how would you be able to take care of those varying conditions?

Mr. Lockman: You mean when you first put on a full beam, the first 30 to 40 yards of the selvage is tight and after that it loosens up?

Mr. Stutts: Yes.

Mr. Lockman: Somebody give the experience you have had on that, will you? What have you found on it?

Mr. Allen: I'd like to ask if you comb the ends?

Mr. Lockman: Do you wind in when the beam is filling up?

Mr. Stutts: Yes.

Mr. Lockman: That is the answer.

Mr. Allen: I have seen trouble caused by winding and

combing in.

Mr. Stutts: I mean when you start a fresh beam.

Mr. Lockman: The question is in slashing the beam when it gets full level with the beam head that you have winding in process put on the beam.

Mr. Stutts: I can take a beam half full and have the same situation.

Mr. Lockman: He has that trouble with the beam half full or three quarters. Tell us what you found.

Mr. Stutts: I haven't found a cure. I tried several things and examined cloth from other places.

Tape Selvage Rolls and Tangles

Mr. Lockman: Has anybody else anything to offer on that. If not, we will pass on. No. 6: "The threads in a tape selvage in a high sley satin show a tendency to roll and tangle. How can this be overcome?" John Franks, of Great Falls, tell us something about that?

Mr. Franks: Mr. Lockman, I haven't had any experience with that in satin but I have had a little with other work and if you pay strict attention to it on the slasher, you will get away from a lot of that. It will roll on the slasher.

Mr. Lockman: Give us more help on the slasher business while you are at it.

Mr. Franks: It is all in the tension. You take high sley goods and you have got to have good tension on your slasher if you hold your threads in place.

Cause of "Washboard" Shuttles

Mr. Lockman: I think that is a mighty good answer. Has somebody anything else to offer on that? If you haven't, we will pass on to No. 7: "Discuss the causes and remedies for 'washboard' shuttles." Somebody tell us right quickly about that. Mr. Knoblitt, tell us something on that.

F. W. Knoblitt, Loom Fixer, Drayton: I wasn't expecting to be called on for that but I will tell you that you have to have line to the loom, have it parallel and put the picker on straight. You can put the loom in perfect line and if your picker is off, you will have washboard still. The main thing, I think, is running straight pickers.

Mr. Burgess: Just a few years ago there was a rather extensive survey made to determine the cause of "washboard" shuttles and in the survey it was revealed that too much tension on your protector rod spring presses your binder against your shuttle as it is being picked out of the box and thrust the end of the shuttle nearest the picker out a little bit as it leaves the box. Now that has to happen pretty quickly. This survey showed that actually hap-

pens. There is some discussion as to the merits or demerits of a binder being on the back or whether it would be better on the front of the box. I suspect most of the looms represented here today have binders on the back and that could happen—the condition I described could happen very easily with your looms and if you should relieve the tension on the protector rod spring and not allow the binder to kick out the end of the shuttle and through it against the reed and start a movement. I said through it, which is untrue. In this manner you might overcome "washboard" shuttle.

J. O. Thomas, Personnel Mgr., Marshall Field & Co., Spray, N. C.: Mr. Lockman, I'd like to say a word. I have given a good deal of time and study to that particular trouble. I have found out a good deal about it. On all old models up to the "X" there is a certain place for the power of the pick to top and if you take it below the strap or run a longer stroke than that cam was designed to use, you pull the shuttle just that much loose in the box before the force of the cam reaches the pick ball. It kills your power. You have got to add power to thrust the shuttle from that, from the end of the box or the beginning of the pick, so I believe that on 40-inch looms my experience has been to not use more than an 8-inch stroke, passing from the end of the blade, and not pick earlier than top center. If you do, you will pull the shuttle out of the box while the reed is on the fast backward movement and it has a tendency to leave the shuttle.

Now another thing that I have learned—you know I have worked with the old crowd and the new—we used to line the loom with the reed against the shuttle and there wouldn't be much variation, it wouldn't come any further forward than the shuttle—the younger men cut the shuttle race way from the reed only they don't let it touch. The reason for that is to allow the dent in the reed to flex. I think in overcoming that trouble, they have created a lot more. It will allow the variation in the reed to affect the line. Don't have over 8-inch stroke. Use as little power as practical. You will have a good running shuttle polish on the back.

Eliminating Creases in Pigment Taffetas

Mr. Lockman: Has somebody else something on that?

We will pass on to No. 15: "*On a 'K' model loom, how can you eliminate creases in pigment taffetas as they come from the loom?*" Some of you men that have had experience on that, give us an answer to it.

Mr. Snyder: I believe there is a lot in the way it is started up when doffed. If the blocks are worn out that hold each end of the cloth roll, and one block is a little lower than the other, it doesn't come up against the sand roller as it should. A good many things cause creases. When once the crease is started off in that, it will just go on and on. A good many things could cause it.

Oiling Schedules and Methods

Mr. Lockman: No. 18: "*Discuss oiling schedules and methods.*" Is Falls Thomason in here? Falls, tell us a little something about what you know about a good system for oiling looms.

Falls L. Thomason, Southern Agent, N. Y. & N. J.

Lubricant Co., Charlotte, N. C.: Mr. Chairman, if you will excuse me, I prefer not to enter into this.

Mr. Lockman: I certainly will if you don't want to enter into it.

Mr. Thomason: I can talk more about the kind of lubricant than the kind of schedule. I think that is something you ought to discuss yourselves.

Mr. Lockman: I think you are absolutely right and I will excuse you. Some of you men who are in there every day tell us a good system.

M. J. Spry, Asst. Supt., Riverdale Mill, Enoree: Mr. Chairman, I think each different job has a different oiling schedule. It is all according to the type of loom. I am sure our schedule wouldn't suit anyone else. Regular oiling schedules are recommended by loom builders and in addition to that oiling to tighten up the looms when the warps are off. As far as the detail as to how often a loom should be oiled and each part of it, I don't think you can set any definite time for that.

W. H. Park, Overseer Weaving, Pacific Mill, Lyman: Mr. Lockman, I believe it depends upon the kind of loom. We have all broad looms and not many mills have all broad looms.

Mr. Lockman: Tell us about it.

Mr. Parks: The cams are so much larger and the parallels are so much larger. Drop oil on the pattern and it is gone. Of course, we use that non-fluid, you know. We have some high speed looms. When we are running three shifts, we use a right smart of that. We have a schedule to go by. In three shifts it is pretty hard to get them all to follow it.

J. R. Laurens: Mr. Lockman, machine companies put out schedules that are good to go by. Since we are running two shifts and lately three, we have to change that just a little and it compels us to do some of our work on Saturday and we oil it over the week end. By doing that, we get along pretty well.

Mr. Lockman: If there is nothing else on that, we are through with the discussion and will turn the meeting over to Mr. Simmons.

Chairman Simmons: Thank you, Mr. Lockman. I think you handled the discussion very, very well. I am sure we all got something out of it. We had a fairly long program today and I hope it hasn't tired you out. It certainly hasn't me because I have been interested all the way through.

I'd like to hear from the nominating committee at this time.

New Chairman Elected

Mr. Stutts: The nominating committee respectfully nominates as chairman Mr. Hamlet Burgess, Overseer of Weaving, Gayle Plant, Chester, S. C.

Chairman Simmons: Mr. J. M. Burgess has been nominated to serve next year as chairman of the Weavers' Section. Is there any discussion on that nomination? If not, all in favor of Mr. Burgess being our Weavers' Section chairman for the next year, let it be known by rais-

(Continued on Page 45)

"The Fifth Column"

By Dameron H. Williams

THE old style "Town Meetin'" was an excellent institution. Folks living in a community could get together, rear back on their hind legs, expand their manly chests and remove therefrom a lot of information. Some was probably useful. Few newspapers were published in those times and without radio and other modern means of communication, these gatherings furthered the cause of light and truth.

The so-called "Open Forums" or "Political Unions," now organized in our universities and colleges, are, in a manner of speaking, "Town Meetins'." Under-graduates are offered an excellent opportunity, through the medium of these many sided discussions, to hear all sides of political, economic and social questions debated, discussed and cussed.

The "Pros" and "Cons" have their day in such meetings. The student is in position to gain a broad, comprehensive understanding of many problems he will have to face in this many sided life we're living. He hears from the Republicans as how "Them danged Democrats are bringing these here now United States down to the brink of ruin, degradation and the grave." Or it may be the other way around.

The authorities in our universities and colleges could not possibly achieve the desired end if they attempted to dish out to their student body cut-and-dried statements from selected speakers whose sole claim to glory and immortality lay in beliefs similar to those entertained by the particular college authorities.

Qualifications Necessary

Certain qualifications, however, must obtain in connection with this statement. There are bound to be some limitations placed about the speaker and the subject matter. Such limitations would naturally arise from considerations of decency, morality, reasonable behavior and, of course, respect for law and order on the part of the speaker.

Under a plan whereby such limitations would not have to be applied and where the desired end would be achieved would be, for instance, to turn Senator Taft loose on the present Administration. He would be expected to strongly oppose many of its policies and to offer other democratic policies in place. Senator Barkley would, on the other hand, probably just as strongly support the Administration. Many others of differing opinions could be heard with profit.

All these questions, affecting our national economy and matters of world wide interest should be debated before our student bodies. While these young men and women are in college is just about the time their minds are in the most impressionable and plastic state. There must be rea-

sonable limitations of the diet offered as mentioned.

Have Gone Beyond Reasonable Bounds

In attempting to offer our students a well rounded, non-partisan program, calculated to develop better American citizens, it would appear that we have gone about four miles and forty acres beyond a reasonable "breaking point" when we, in the name of "Free Speech" or "Freedom of Action" or whatever catch-phrase one cares to use, invite members of the Communist Party of any other "Ism Preachers" of similar belief into these Forums or Political Unions.

All speakers appearing on the programs are, presumably, advocates of the particular and peculiar idea or ideas they expound. In other words, they hope to convert as many of their hearers as is possible to their way of thinking. They wish to sow seeds in impressionable minds calculated to bear fruit in later years.

This being so, let's take a look at what we're putting before our student bodies, in effect and actually, when we invite such men as Earl Browder, present head of the Communist Party in the United States, to speak on our programs. To begin with, it has been abundantly proved that the Communist Party in the United States is bound hand and foot, body and soul to the Soviet Russia Communistic Group. Orders and programs come from Russia. The Russian plan is to be fitted on to this country.

Earl Browder is, therefore, simply the Charlie McCarthy on the knee of Stalin.

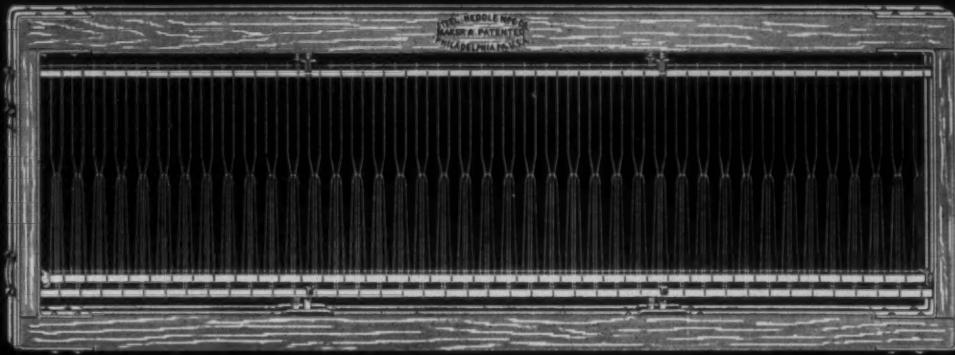
When Browder, and others of these "Ism Preacher" groups are allowed to speak therefore, it is to be assumed they will advocate their plans and ideas, hoping to gain followers who will, in time, assist in bringing about the Russian plan of Communism in this country.

Just What Is Communism?

What about this Russian Plan anyhow? What is it? We can't cover the whole field, but judging from what we've heard, we must admit, frankly and right off the bat that the plan incorporates labor and time-saving features much superior to our own, apparently. For instance, we hear that a person in Russia who is so unfortunate as to contract a disease which, in the opinion of the boss, might be B O of the spirit or a condition of mental halitosis with respect to his allegiance to the State, is promptly and thoroughly shot by a firing squad. Vast sums are thus saved in lawyers' fees, jury trials, air conditioning for jails and, unquestionably, much time is saved.

This quaint methods is known as "Purging" and it has become bruited about that the only persons in all Russia

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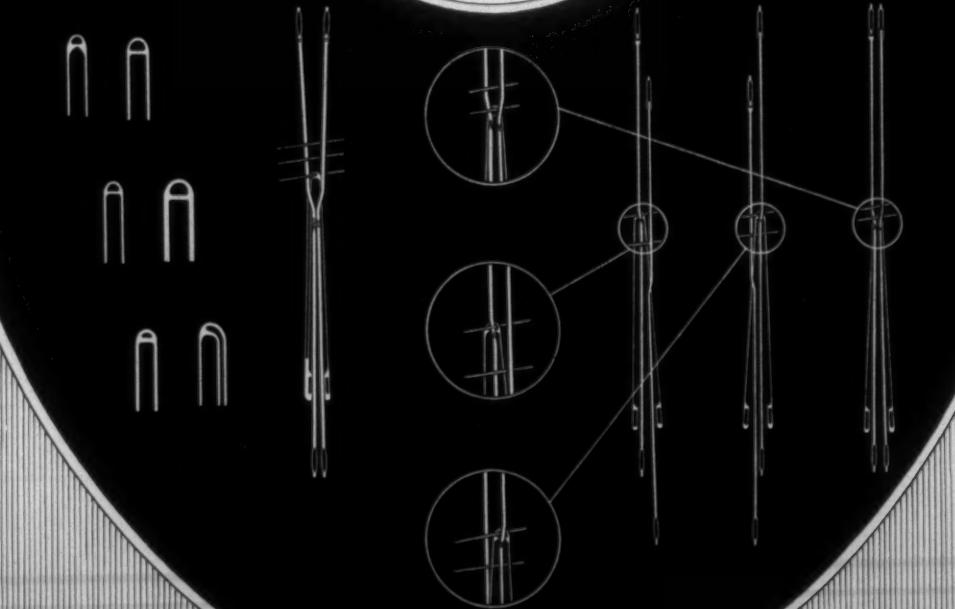
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S. T. A. Convention Best in Recent Years

THE Thirty-second Annual Convention of the Southern Textile Association, held June 6th, 7th and 8th at Mayview Manor, Blowing Rock, N. C., was the best attended and most successful meeting of the group in recent years.

Approximately 375 members and guests were present, and it is noteworthy that this time the mill men seemed to be in the majority. With sweltering weather throughout most of the South, the temperature at Blowing Rock was about 75 degrees maximum. Rhododendron, azalea, and mountain laurel were in full bloom.

Opening on Thursday evening with the annual banquet of the Associate Members' Division, at which event there was an exceptionally good floor show, the meeting continued through Saturday morning, with everyone enjoying the excellent addresses at the convention sessions, various sporting events, and the camaraderie that is always present at these meetings.

New Officers Elected

At the Saturday morning business session, which terminated the convention, the following officers and board members were elected:

President: Frank D. Lockman, superintendent of the Monarch Mills, Lockhart, S. C.

Vice-President: J. O. Thomas, personnel director for Marshall Field & Co., Spray, N. C.

Executive Secretary: Marshall Dilling, superintendent and vice-president of the A. M. Smyre Mfg. Co., Gastonia, N. C.

Chairman of the Board of Governors: Robt. T. Stutts, superintendent of the Woodside Cotton Mills at Simpsonville and Fountain Inn, S. C.

Members of the Board of Governors were elected as follows: Smith Crow, general superintendent of the Drayton Mills, Spartanburg, S. C.; Walter Rogers, superintendent of the F. W. Poe Mfg. Co., Greenville, S. C.; Virgil McDowell, overseer of carding at the Rosemary Mfg. Co., Roanoke Rapids, N. C.; S. S. Holt, superintendent of the Travora Mfg. Co., Graham, N. C.; Joe C. Cobb, superintendent of the Startex Mills, Tucapau, S. C.

Associate Members' Banquet

As has been the custom for years, the convention opened with the always enjoyable banquet of the Associate Members' Division, with Harvey B. Rogers, retiring chairman of the division, acting as toastmaster. Officers and members of the Board of Governors of the Association were guests of the division and were introduced by the toastmaster.

New officers of the Associate Members' Division were elected as follows:

Chairman: Ernest J. Eaddy, The Textile Shop, Spartanburg, S. C.

Vice-Chairman: John C. Turner, Charles Bond Co., Atlanta, Ga.

Secretary: Junius Smith, Textile Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C.

The nominating committee was composed of Jake Ivey, Mathieson Alkali Works; Elmer McVey, H & B American Machine Co., and Chester Goodyear, The Hubinger Co.

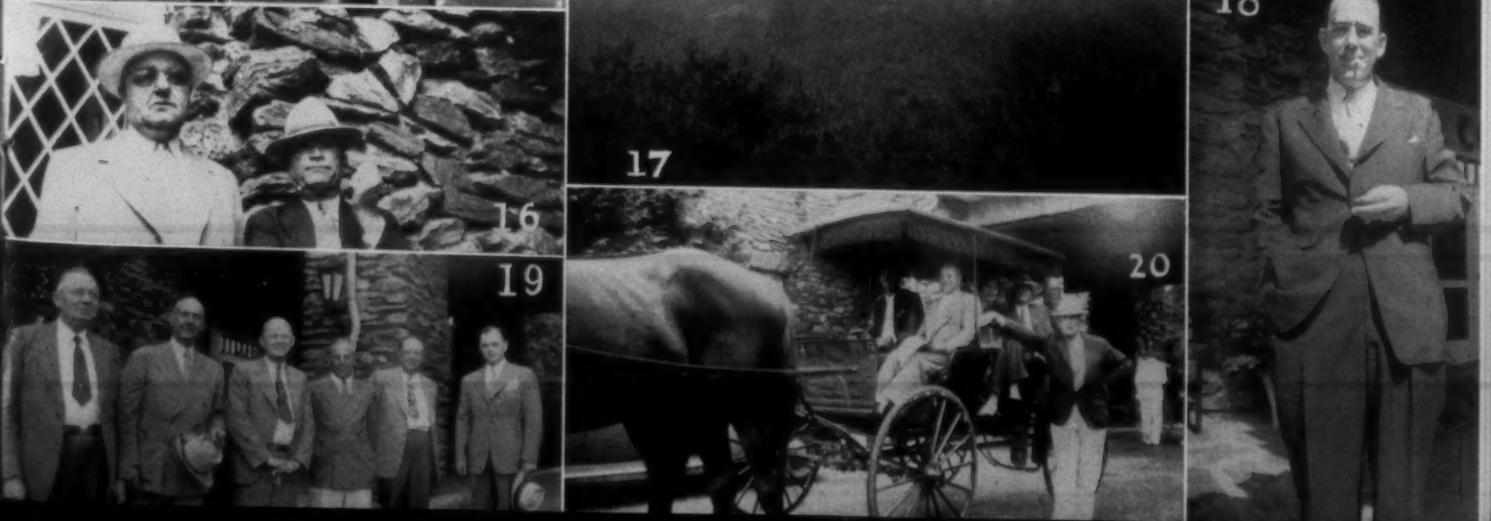
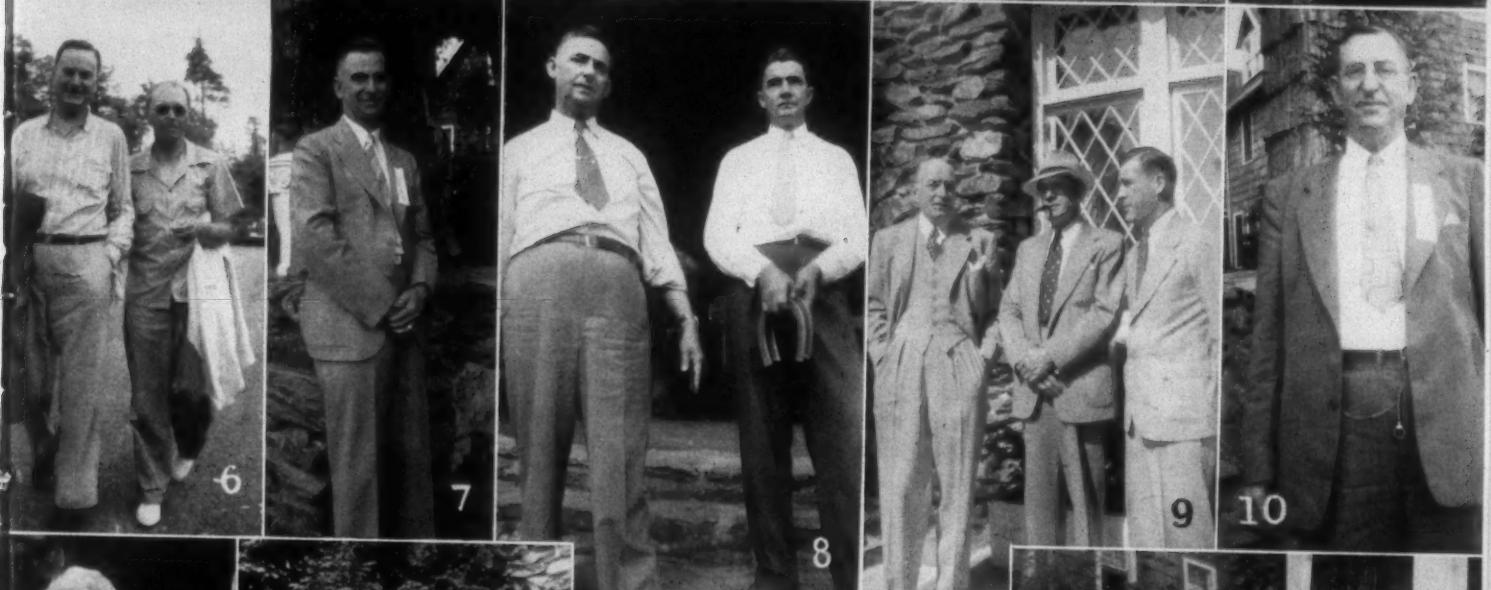
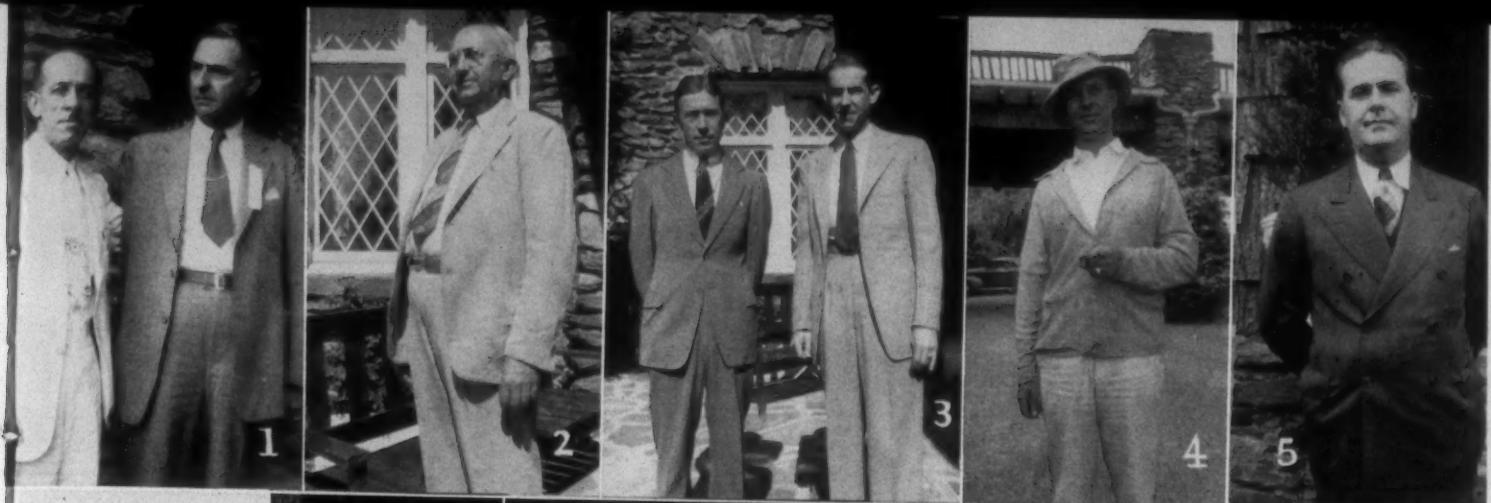
John Fonville, of *Cotton*, turned in another sterling job as master of ceremonies for the excellent floor show presented at this banquet.

(Continued on Page 30)

CONVENTION SNAPSHOTS

Captions read left to right

1. Ben Thomas, Textile Bulletin, and S. S. Holt, superintendent of the Travora Mfg. Co., Graham, N. C., winners in the Set Back Tournament.
2. Dr. H. E. Spence, of Duke University, one of the convention speakers.
3. Stanley Converse, general superintendent and vice-president of the Clifton (S. C.) Mfg. Co., and Coleman Daniels, office manager of the same company.
4. Robt. T. Stutts, superintendent of the Woodside Cotton Mills at Simpsonville and Fountain Inn, S. C., new chairman of the Board of Governors of the Southern Textile Association.
5. C. D. Ware, overseer shipping, Neisler Mills, Kings Mountain, N. C.
6. W. L. Steele, general manager of the Riverdale Mills, Enoree, S. C., and F. Gordon Cobb, past president of the Southern Textile Association.
7. Virgil E. McDowell, overseer of carding and spinning at the Rosemary Mfg. Co., Roanoke Rapids, N. C., re-elected to the Board of Governors.
8. S. S. Holt and Jack Greer, of the Frank G. North Co., Atlanta, Ga., winners of the horse shoe pitching tournament.
9. Fred Decker, Textile Specialty Co.; Wm. P. Cargill, superintendent of the Pee Dee Mfg. Co., Rockingham, N. C., and P. F. Williams, of Sonoco Products Co.
10. J. C. Keller, superintendent of the Park Yarn Mills, Kings Mountain, N. C.
11. Mrs. Fred Sails, Charlotte, N. C., winner of the Ladies' Bridge Tournament.
12. Smith Crow, general superintendent of the Drayton Mills, Spartanburg, S. C., elected to the Board of Governors.
13. J. V. Ashley, Armstrong Cork Co., Greenville, S. C.; N. Winroth, superintendent of the Union-Buffalo Mills, Buffalo, S. C.; J. E. Humphries, Dary Ring Traveler Co., Greenville, S. C.; Tom Scaife, Gulf Oil Co., Spartanburg, S. C.
14. P. B. Parks, Sr., manager of the Erwin Cotton Mills Co., Durham, N. C., and T. W. Mullen, superintendent and vice-president of the Rosemary Mfg. Co., Roanoke Rapids, N. C.
15. Henry Wood, superintendent and manager of the Oconee Mills Co., Westminster, S. C.
16. W. W. Rogers, superintendent of the F. W. Poe Mfg. Co., Greenville, S. C., elected to the Board of Governors, and Will Howard, superintendent of the Pacific Mills, Lyman, S. C.
17. View of Grandfather's Mountain taken from the porch of the Mayview Manor.
18. E. V. Wilson, Watson-Williams Mfg. Co., Greenville, S. C., winner of the low net prize in the salesmen's division of the golf tournament.
19. J. P. Carter, Moreland Chemical Co., Spartanburg, S. C.; J. E. Humphries, Dary Ring Traveler Co.; Frank D. Lockman, superintendent of the Monarch Mills, Lockhart, S. C., and new president of the Southern Textile Association; W. C. Haynes, Edward H. Best & Co.; John E. Turner, Charles Bond Co., Atlanta, Ga., elected vice-chairman of the Associate Members' Division; Frank Hunt, H & B American Machine Co., Marion, N. C.
20. Vehicle reported to be an exact duplicate of the "one-horse shay." Due to the mountainous terrain, this one was equipped with two horses.



Friday Morning Session

The convention was officially opened Friday morning, with P. B. Parks, Jr., president, presiding. In his address Mr. Parks traced briefly the evolution of the present operating executive, and also said, "May I state a simple fact that apparently is not comprehended by the public in general or by politicians in particular—there is no justification for the continued operation of a plant which cannot show a reasonable profit over a period of time." Mr. Parks' address will be found on page 11.

Dr. H. E. Spence, of Duke University, followed Mr. Parks, and delivered an outstanding inspirational address, interspersed with numerous stories and anecdotes. Many of the members remarked after the meeting that Dr. Spence's talk was one of the best that has ever been delivered at an S. T. A. meeting.

R. J. Cheatham, chief of the cotton processing division of the Southern Regional Research Laboratory, told the assemblage of the proposed work of this department and the manner in which it concerned the textile mills of the South. This address will be found on page 19.

Friday Afternoon Sports

Friday afternoon was devoted to sports and amusement, with the annual golf tournament as the highlight. With a large entry list ably handled by Ed Reid (and wife), of Sonoco Products Co., the tournament went off smoothly, with winners as follows:

Active Members: Low Gross, W. H. Miley, superintendent of the No. 2 Mill of the Erwin Cotton Mills, Erwin, N. C., with a score of 76. Mr. Miley won permanent possession of the large trophy bowl presented by the Corn Products Sales Co. as a result of having won the tournament three times. Second low gross, a three-way tie at 83¹ between F. Gordon Cobb, S. W. Converse, and N. Winroth, with Mr. Cobb winning in the match-off. Low net, a three-way tie at 68 between W. B. Shuford, R. T. Stutts and P. B. Parks, Jr. Mr. Stutts won the match-off. High score was also a tie, with W. L. Steel and F. H. Cunningham competing for the prize. Mr. Steel won.

Associate Members: Low gross, Bill Terrell. Second low gross, Ed Reid. Low net, a tie between Ed Reid and E. V. Wilson, with Wilson winning the match-off, thus making Mr. Reid eligible for the second low gross prize. High gross was won by A. J. Borders.

Winners of the Set-Back Tournament were Ben C. Thomas, Textile Bulletin, and S. S. Holt, superintendent of the Travora Mfg. Co., Graham, N. C.

Winner of the Bridge Tournament for the ladies was Mrs. Fred Sails, of Charlotte.

Winners of the horse-shoe pitching were S. S. Holt and Jimmy Greer.

Annual Banquet

The thirty-second annual banquet, with an overflow crowd, was held Friday evening with President Parks acting as toastmaster.

Prizes were awarded the winners of the various events,

and following this the entire crowd took part in a Bingo game for the large number of handsome prizes that were awarded. The success of the Bingo game was attested to when it was almost unanimously voted to repeat the feature at the banquet next year. A dance followed the banquet.

(Continued on Page 46)

The Bahnsen Co. Has Its Twenty-Fifth Birthday

In the commercial world twenty-fifth birthdays are really more important than the same number of years in the life of an individual, because comparatively few concerns survive through twenty-five years. Certainly the last twenty-five years, which included the war period and the great depression of 1929 to 1933 and the minor depression of 1937, have been difficult years for a business to operate and survive.

In April, 1915, Fred F. Bahnsen and Agnew H. Bahnsen, of Winston-Salem, N. C., organized the Normalair Co. for the purpose of manufacturing and selling a comparatively new type of humidifier. It was known as a centrifugal humidifier. On one end of the shaft was mounted the disc surrounded by a number of teeth



Agnew Bahnsen



Fred Bahnsen

against which water was thrown and broken into fine particles. In the center of the shaft was a pulley for the belt drive, and on the other end a fan which blew the particles of moisture into the air distributed them.

Although this type of humidifier had been previously manufactured for several years, it had not been widely exploited and the opportunity for the development of this particular type of humidifier and the possibility for sales were tremendous because many textile mills and industrial plants had no form of humidification or else a very inadequate system.

At that time some mills were still using steam jets and a few were continuing to sprinkle the floors with water in order to "make the work run better" on hot dry days.

After graduating at the University of North Carolina, Agnew H. Bahnsen learned the textile business and was president of a cotton cloth mill at the time the Normalair Co. was organized. His practical experience in textile manufacturing enabled him to realize fully the need for an economical and practical humidifying system and also

the great opportunity the textile and other industrial fields offered for the production and sale of a thoroughly adequate and dependable humidifying system.

After graduating at the University of North Carolina and studying Medicine at the University of Pennsylvania for a year and a half, Fred F. Bahnsen went into electrical engineering and manufacturing. He served his apprenticeship at the Stanley Mfg. Co., in Pittsfield, Mass., and later became one of their expert installation supervisors. He accepted the position of Chief Electrical Engineer for the Florida East Coast Hotel System and had entire charge of the power and electric plants for all their hotels from Jacksonville to Miami, at Nassau, and in the Bahama Islands.

His thorough knowledge as an electrical engineer was a sound foundation for the manufacture and installation of the humidifier.

One of his first acts was to adopt an electric motor instead of a belt drive for the humidifier, which made it completely self-contained and much more flexible than it had previously been.

Several years after the business was organized the Bahnsen Co. superseded the Normalair Co.

From the beginning the policy of the company was both aggressive and progressive. Every job had to be carefully designed, properly installed, and then render the service for which it was sold. It is interesting to note that in the twenty-five years only two Bahnsen jobs have been

returned because they were unsatisfactory. One of these jobs was sold to a printing concern by a "green" salesman who made a number of verbal promises which were not stated in the contract and which could not be lived up to. The job had been paid for but the entire amount was returned to the purchaser and the equipment was removed without costing him a cent.

The other job was for a new type of equipment which at the time did not prove satisfactory, and the job was removed without a cent of cost to the customer.

Today, after twenty-five years of service in the field of humidification and air conditioning, the Bahnsen Co. is one of the leading companies in the field, not only of cotton, silk, rayon and wool textiles, but of tobacco, printing, bakery, and numerous others.

Several years ago the Bahnsen Co. developed and introduced a new type of air conditioning system. It is known as the Bahnsen Humiduct. The Bahnsen Humiduct is said to offer an economical, flexible, and practical means of complete air conditioning under accurate control. Bahnsen Humiducts may include heating, cooling by evaporation or refrigeration, humidification, dehumidification, and complete ventilation. A single Bahnsen Humiduct or any number may be installed to meet requirements. Just as the Bahnsen Co. was a pioneer in the manufacture of a complete individual humidifying unit, so they have been successful in the development and installation of Bahnsen Humiducts.

X marks the spot where I help

CHECK WASTE

"We have to watch our step when we paint," said the mill treasurer. "With hundreds of company houses to maintain, any mistake we make may run into big money. On the other hand, any saving we can effect by getting paint that lasts longer helps make our balance sheet look 'healthier'."

Well, that's just the kind of problem I like to tackle. As field man for the National Lead Co., manufacturers of the famous Dutch Boy White-Lead, I've had a lot of experience taking the "pain" out of painting budgets.

First thing I do is make a careful check-up of all painted surfaces on company property. Then I work out a plan for repainting, listing which surfaces should be done immediately and which can wait. Finally I recommend special paint formulas designed to give you the longest service

at rock-bottom cost. These formulas take into consideration the climatic conditions, type of surface, and all other factors that effect the wearing qualities of the paint.

In every case, the paint is mixed to order with Dutch Boy White-Lead. This gives you three basic economies. (1) Dutch Boy

lasts longer—gives more years of service. (2) Dutch Boy wears down smoothly. At repaint time there is no old scaling paint to be burned off at great expense. (3) Since the Dutch Boy surface is intact, no new priming coat is required in repainting.

My Proposition: I'll be glad to inspect your property and give you a complete report. No charge or obligation. Just write to any of the addresses below and say when it will be convenient for me to come.

NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY

111 Broadway, New York
659 Freeman Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio

Philadelphia Branch

JOHN T. LEWIS & BROS. CO.
Widener Building, Philadelphia



Personal News

E. L. Bolick, formerly of Salisbury, N. C., is now superintendent of the Central Mills, Central, S. C.

Claude Kay, formerly of Pelzer, S. C., is now overseer of weaving at Monarch Mills, Union, S. C.

Richard A. Martinell, a senior in textile chemistry at Clemson College, has been given the 1940 Textile Colorist award for outstanding work in textile chemistry.

John A. Shumate, superintendent of the Leaksville Woolen Mills, Homestead, N. C., has been elected president of the Lions Club of Mt. Holly, N. C.

J. C. Evins, president of the D. E. Converse Co., Spartanburg, S. C., has been awarded an honorary degree of Doctors of Laws from Presbyterian College, Clinton, S. C.

Wm. R. O'Shields, of Seneca, S. C., and Wade H. Carder, of Bedford, Pa., have been named editor and business manager, respectively, of the *Bobbin and Shuttle*, textile publication of the students at Clemson College Textile School.

Dwight M. Davidson, superintendent and general manager of the Minneola Mfg. Co., Gibsonville, N. C., has the record of never having missed commencement exercises of the graduating class of Elon College.

Sam T. Snoddy has resigned as overseer of weaving and slashing at the Entwistle Mfg. Co., Rockingham, N. C., to accept a similar position with the Erlanger Cotton Mills, Lexington, N. C.

C. W. Cashion has been promoted from overseer of spinning and twisting at the No. 1 Mill of the Flint Mfg. Co., Gastonia, N. C., to the position of superintendent of the Nos. 1 and 2 plants of the same company.

R. A. Field, Jr., graduate of the N. C. State College Textile School, is now manager of the No. 6 Mill of the Riverside & Dan River Cotton Mills Co., Danville, Va. He was formerly with the Newnan (Ga.) Cotton Mills.

Chas. A. Cannon, president of Cannon Mills, received an honorary degree of Doctor of Textile Science from the North Carolina State College at the recent commencement exercises.

A. S. Dawkins has been promoted from second hand to overseer of weaving and slashing at the Entwistle Mfg. Co., Rockingham, N. C. Ed Bullard was promoted to fill the position left vacant by Mr. Dawkins' promotion.

George R. Elmore, formerly with Parkdale Mills, Inc., Gastonia, N. C., is now in charge of the office at the Peerless Spinning Corp., and the Balston Yarn Mills, Inc., Gastonia, N. C.

Gordon Pannill has been elected president of the Pannill Knitting Co., Martinsville, Va., filling the vacancy created by the death of his brother, Wm. H. Pannill.

W. G. Armstrong has been made overseer of carding at the Scottdale Mills, Scottdale, Ga. He was formerly with the Piedmont Cotton Mills, Egan, Ga.

J. B. Williams, formerly superintendent of the J. C. Sanders Cotton Mill Co., Meridian, Miss., has been transferred to a similar position with the plant of the same company in Mobile, Ala.

Miss Priscilla Mullen, daughter of T. W. Mullen, superintendent and vice-president of the Rosemary Mfg. Co., Roanoke Rapids, N. C., is to be married on June 28th to Howerton Gowen.

R. L. Harris, Roxboro, N. C., To Be Lieutenant Governor of N. C.

R. L. Harris, secretary of the Roxboro Cotton Mills, Roxboro, who has received the Democratic nomination for Lieutenant Governor of North Carolina, which is equivalent to election. Mr. Harris received a substantial lead in the first primary and the next high man withdrew.

Mr. Harris began his textile work in 1908 as clerk in the office of the Roxboro Cotton Mills and was later promoted to secretary and treasurer. He served several terms in the Legislature of North Carolina and was Speaker of the House during one session.

David Clark Returns From Cuba

David Clark has returned from Havana, Cuba, where he attended the annual convention of Rotary International. Mr. Clark some years ago served for one year as a member of the International Board of Directors.

Among the mill men noted at Havana were E. K. Willis, treasurer of the Willis Hosiery Mills, Concord, N. C., who is this year serving as a District Governor; W. M. McLaurine, secretary of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association; C. C. Cranford, president of the Standard Tytape Co., Asheboro, N. C.; R. B. Suggs, treasurer of the Acme Spinning Co., Belmont, N. C.; L. L. Brown, manager of the Malvern Cotton Mills, Malvern, Ark.; R. G. Spratt, Textile Mill Supply Co., Charlotte, N. C., and W. A. Kennedy, president of the W. A. Kennedy Corp., Charlotte, N. C.



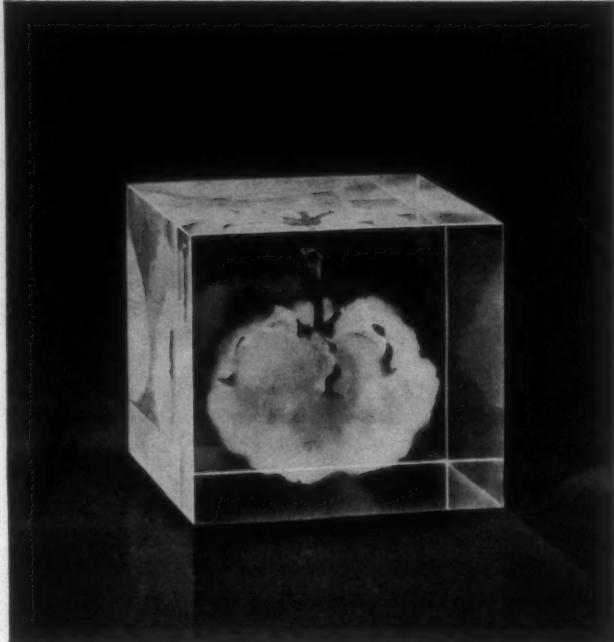
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QUALITY SERVICE

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CLINTON, IOWA



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Today, by design, we preserve specimens for posterity with scientifically produced synthetic resins. The cotton boll imbedded in RHOPLEX RESIN will unfold a story for unknown future generations.

RHOPLEX RESINS give this same permanence in textile finishes—lasting the life of the fabric. For increased color value, added strength and durability—RHOPLEX RESINS.

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The Blowing Rock Meeting

The attendance at the Blowing Rock, N. C., meeting of the Southern Textile Association on June 7th and 8th greatly exceeded the expectations of its officers and was noted for the very large percentage of mill men. It appeared that the attendance of mill men exceeded the attendance of salesmen.

For several years the Southern Textile Association has been alternating its meetings between Blowing Rock, N. C., and Myrtle Beach, S. C., and it is invariably the case that when a Blowing Rock meeting is announced, there are rumors heard that none of the mill men plan to attend the meeting if it is held in the mountains. However, when the convention date arrives the attendance at Blowing Rock is always very satisfactory.

Long experience has shown that the best attendance can be obtained by alternating the meetings between the ocean and the mountains. Once, when the officers of the Southern Textile Association were induced to hold two meetings in succession at Myrtle Beach, the attendance at the second meeting, both from the standpoint of mill men and salesmen, was the lowest on record.

Both Blowing Rock and Myrtle Beach are delightful resorts, and in spite of many suggestions and numerous experiments in holding meetings

at other places, it does seem that the largest attendance can be obtained by alternating the annual meeting between these two places.

Dark Days

No man, now living, has ever looked out at the world and seen such darkness and fear as now exists.

These are days without precedence and to attempt to say what is ahead is but to guess.

As we go to press the army of France is in disorder and that country awaits the peace terms of Hitler, knowing that they must yield no matter how severe the conditions.

The British Isles stand alone and awaits the storm of terror and death which is soon to be directed at them, but they have the satisfaction of knowing that it is the English channel and not a river which the Germans must cross.

They know, although lack of preparation is their own fault, that they are not prepared to withstand the bombing which the multitude of German planes will inflict upon them, but every man, woman and child is acquiring such weapons as are available and every foot of their soil is to be defended against German parachute troops.

Their one great hope is the English navy, but, as we write, it is not known whether they will have with them the French fleet or whether it will be in the hands of the Germans and do battle against them.

It now seems probable that the German air force will practically destroy the British Isles, but the English Channel will run red with the blood of German soldiers and be choked with their bodies before the hosts of Hitler march far on British soil.

The TEXTILE BULLETIN was, we believe, the first American publication to advocate sending American army planes and equipment to the Allies and it has been of great satisfaction to us to have seen this done, through a system of selling the equipment back to manufacturers and allowing them to resell to the Allies.

We hate war and wish that there was some way of avoiding the conflict, but should England lose, America, with its gold and its wealth, will be next and we think that protection for the British Isles is vital to our future.

We believe that the time has come to enter the war with our Navy or to loan it to England and, to send a large portion of it to aid in the protection of England against the German invasion.

Germany and Italy, the vulture which has, at last, decided that England and France are weak enough to attack, may complete the subjugation

of France and may even capture the British Isles and yet lose the war.

Germany has suffered enormous economic losses during the war and only through returning to manufacturing and to the sales of its products abroad, can it recover.

Italy has few raw materials and must depend upon commerce for the necessities of life.

If England can acquire a considerable portion of the French fleet, it can, even though driven out of the British Isles and out of the Mediterranean, close the Suez Canal and blockade the Gibraltar entrance and continue economic pressure until both Germany and Italy face such internal distress that Hitler and Mussolini are overthrown.

The one fortunate thing is that it requires several years to build a battleship and it would be many years before Germany could meet England upon the sea.

Following the first World War there was intense distress in war-torn Europe and only the millions which America sent in the form of relief funds and for reconstruction loans, prevented starvation for millions of persons.

Even if Germany and Italy win this war, the people of Europe must face an even more serious situation this time and we shall not be able to furnish adequate relief funds.

Should Hitler overrun the British Isles, and especially if he acquires the French fleet, we have not the slightest doubt that he will declare war upon the United States or invade one of the American countries which we are obligated to protect. He will probably see fit to move before our delayed preparations can be materially perfected.

The coming battle, for the British Isles, is of vital interest to us and we believe that our fleet should be added to their protection.

Germans who die in the attempt to take England and German war materials which are destroyed in those battles, will not be available for the coming attack upon America.

Annual Textile Golf Tournament

The Second Annual Textile Golf Tournament, held at the Carolina Golf Club, Charlotte, N. C., on June 1st and 2nd, with qualifying rounds on May 25th, May 30th and May 31st, was a distinct success.

This year the entries were 121 textile manufacturers and 71 salesmen, or a total of 192, as against 105 last year, and a feature was the entrance of a large number of knitters.

We were rather disappointed at the small number of textile mill officials who entered, but

there was no shortage of men who operate looms and other machines.

As the match play, in flights of eight, takes place on Saturday morning and Saturday afternoon, with the finals on Sunday, and it is possible to qualify on the previous Saturday, it is not necessary for any player to be away from his work.

The following is an account of play in the finals and shows that a remarkable variety of positions was represented:

FINALS IN MILL MEN'S DIVISION

CHAMPIONSHIP FLIGHT: R. F. Bumgardner, Loom Fixer, National Weaving Co., Lowell, defeated Gordon Eaves, Laboratory Man, Cloverdale Dye Works, High Point, 3 and 2.

FIRST FLIGHT: Puddin Broome, Knitter's Helper, Larkwood Silk Hosiery Mill, Charlotte, defeated Dave Ferguson, Jr., Office Clerk, Union Bleachery, Greenville, S. C., 3 and 2.

SECOND FLIGHT: C. B. Ross, Jr., Asst. Supt., Cascade Rayon Mills, Mooresville, defeated Frank Carter, Knitter, Hudson Silk Hosiery Co., Charlotte, 4 and 3.

THIRD FLIGHT: George Waterhouse, Purchasing Agent, Kendall Mills, Paw Creek, defeated J. C. Williams, Knitter, Whitehall Knitting Co., Mount Holly, 4 and 3.

FOURTH FLIGHT: M. K. Davenport, Supervisor Packing Room, American Yarn & Processing Co., Mount Holly, defeated S. Frank Jones, Purchasing Agent, Chadwick-Hoskins Co., Charlotte, 6 and 5.

FIFTH FLIGHT: Grier Myers, Night Foreman, Knit Products Corp., Belmont, defeated D. H. Anderson, Production Manager, Highland Park Mfg. Co., Charlotte, 4 and 3.

SIXTH FLIGHT: Ray Carter, Knitter, Lillian Knitting Mills Co., Albemarle, defeated L. S. Beatty, Outside Overseer, Cramerton Mills, Cramerton, 1 up (19 holes).

SEVENTH FLIGHT: C. H. Gosnell, Second Hand in Spinning, F. W. Poe Mfg. Co., Greenville, S. C., defeated John A. Shumate, Supt., Leaksville Woolen Mills, Charlotte, 5 and 4.

EIGHTH FLIGHT: E. J. Isenberg, Weaver, Republic Cotton Mills, Great Falls, S. C., defeated Paul Carter, Knitter, Hudson Silk Hosiery Co., Charlotte, 6 and 5.

NINTH FLIGHT: S. B. Cooper, Loom Fixer, Republic Cotton Mills, Great Falls, S. C., defeated W. A. Hinson, Machinist, Highland Park Mfg. Co., Charlotte, 5 and 4.

TENTH FLIGHT: J. G. Morrow, Second Hand Weaving, National Weaving Co., Lowell, defeated John Neely, Overseer Dyeing, Ranlo Mfg. Co., Ranlo, 3 and 2.

ELEVENTH FLIGHT: J. F. Best, Comber Tender, Republic Cotton Mills, Great Falls, S. C., defeated J. Walters, Office Man, Proximity Mfg. Co., Greensboro, 5 and 4.

TWELFTH FLIGHT: C. C. Cox, Loom Fixer, Republic Cotton Mills, Great Falls, S. C., defeated Lonnie Price, Knitter, Knit Products Co., Belmont, 1 up.

THIRTEENTH FLIGHT: Allen Andrews, Loom Fixer, Revolution Cotton Mills, Greensboro, defeated R. H. Beach, Doffer, Stowe Thread Co., Belmont, 3 and 2.

FOURTEENTH FLIGHT: H. R. Whitener, Vice-President and Superintendent, Rudisill Spinning Mills, Inc., Lincolnton, defeated R. H. Gibson, Section Man, Spinning and Spooling, Republic Cotton Mills, Great Falls, S. C., 3 and 2.

The low medal score in the Mill Men's Division was won by Gordon C. Eaves, who is employed in the laboratory of the Cloverdale Dye Works, a hosiery finishing plant at High Point, N. C. Mr. Eaves won with a score of 69.

The Third Annual Textile Golf Tournament will be held at Charlotte about June 1st, 1941, and we hope to see a greater number of mill officials entered.

Still the Same

In nineteen hundred and thirty-two
I was broke and so were you.
Eight long years have now gone by,
You are broke and so am I.

—Exchange.

Mill News

GAFFNEY, S. C.—A 3 per cent dividend has been declared by the Gaffney Mfg. Co. by the directors in semi-annual session.

WOODRUFF, S. C.—The local unit of the Mills Mill has installed approximately \$20,000 worth of new machinery, which included new looms and other auxiliary equipment. A new warehouse has also been completed.

NEWTON, N. C.—The Newton-National Corp. is a newly organized firm here. It will manufacture yarn, cloth, thread and elastic webbings.

DRAYTON, S. C.—The Drayton Mills has recently completed a modern weaving department. It is termite-proof, air conditioned and each loom, of the high speed type, has its own lighting. Installation of the new looms will be completed soon.

BANNING, GA.—Banning Mills, of this place, has been closed by a bankruptcy order signed by Referee J. W. Powell of Federal Court at Newnan. It is understood that there is a deal on to sell the plant, but there has been no official announcement as yet.

KNOXVILLE, TENN.—The Minneawa Mfg. Co., a newly organized concern, is reported to be planning additional looms to supplement the 16 now in service. The company manufactures labels for the cotton, silk and wool trade.

LAGRANGE, GA.—The Callaway Mills have installed 215 towel looms in the Elm City plant. They were installed and are being operated under the direction of Sam Parker, formerly superintendent of the Vamoco Mills, Franklinton, N. C.

GASTONIA, N. C.—The Clara plant of the Goldberg chain of mills has finished the construction of an addition to the finishing department measuring 125 by 250 feet. The company is installing modern machinery.

At the Armstrong plant of the same company, an addition 30 by 100 feet has been built to house additional carding machinery.

GUNTERSVILLE, ALA.—This city's newest business enterprise is the Lakeview Chenille Co., recently organized to manufacture bedspreads under an authorized capital stock of \$15,500. Operation of the new plant is expected to get under way in the near future. Officials were quoted as saying that approximately 60 workers would be employed at the start and others added as the business expands.

SYLACAUGA, ALA.—Work is progressing on rebuilding the Cotton Bowl, display house of Avondale Mills on the

Birmingham highway which was destroyed by fire last year. Plans call for a 1½ story structure to serve a two-fold purpose. The front will be a tea room, the remainder display space for products manufactured by the local plant. The building will be ready for occupancy by July 1st.

ROCK HILL, S. C.—It was announced here recently that Samarkand Rugs, Inc., will be the name of the new industry to be opened in the building formerly housing the Wymojo Yarn Mill, local unit of Textiles, Inc.

All cotton rugs will be manufactured by the company with the use of a small amount of jute. Soon after the announcement was made of the sale of the property, the installation of the machinery was inaugurated, and it is understood that it should be ready for sizable operations in the near future. It is likewise understood that the new industry is expected to employ about 150 operatives within a year.

WESTMINSTER, S. C.—At the local unit of the Oconee Mills, Inc., a building and expansion program is going forward rapidly. The new addition will contain approximately 15,000 square feet of floor space. These mills are a unit of the Beacon Mfg. Co., at Swannanoa, N. C. The Daniel Construction Co., of Anderson, S. C., is in charge of the construction work. The building will be one-story and the work on the steel part of the building has been completed. The building will contain a saw-tooth roof. The cloth warehouse, which measured 72 by 60 feet, has been moved approximately 100 yards in order to make room for the new structure. While no definite announcement has been made, it is believed here that this new addition will provide space for a weaving unit in which 70 wide looms will be installed for the manufacture of cotton blankets.

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Second Annual Textile Golf Tournament

Definite Success

(Continued from Page 22)

SIXTH FLIGHT—L. S. Beatty defeated H. W. Branson, 5 and 4; Frank Hall, Jr., defeated Felix Fink, 4 and 3; E. W. Wilson defeated P. W. McCollum, 4 and 3; Ray Carter defeated Leroy Treece, 3 and 2.

SEVENTH FLIGHT—C. H. Gosnell defeated H. C. Isenberg, 8 and 7; Grady Cobb defeated Lamar Sasser, 2 up; John A. Shumate defeated Walter Clark, 2 and 1; J. C. Bumgardner defeated Bill Mayes, 5 and 4.

EIGHTH FLIGHT—H. C. Solomon defeated Tom Brockman, 1 up (19 holes); Paul Carter defeated R. David Hall, 1 up (19 holes); Frank Stough defeated Doots Wright, 3 and 2; E. J. Isenberg defeated R. F. Ford, 2 up.

NINTH FLIGHT—W. A. Hinson defeated W. M. Carter, 3 up; Ernest Ellis defeated J. W. Wood, 3 and 2; Dorsey White defeated Ray Ward, 3 and 2; S. B. Cooper defeated G. P. Taylor, 4 and 3.

TENTH FLIGHT—John Neely defeated M. W. Rogers, 2 and 1; Sherman Cox defeated R. L. Norris, 1 up; T. D. Wiseman defeated F. H. Sechler, 1 up; J. G. Morrow defeated J. E. Isenberg, 1 up.

ELEVENTH FLIGHT—J. Walters defeated Val Wilhelm, 3 and 2; L. G. Stone defeated A. Metzger, 5 and 4; J. F. West defeated W. F. Lanier, 6 and 5; Ralph Danner defeated Don Jonas, 3 and 2.

TWELFTH FLIGHT—Lonnie Price defeated J. C. Martin, 5 and 4; C. F. Martin defeated Thorne Clark, 2 up; W. M. Blalock defeated J. B. Bell, 1 up; C. C. Cox defeated J. E. Neely, 7 and 6.

THIRTEENTH FLIGHT—Allen Andrews defeated W. L. Walker, 3 and 2; M. N. Hall defeated W. C. Hopper, 2 and 1; R. H. Beach defeated I. E. Howe, 2 and 1; S. H. Gibson defeated C. B. Brewer, 2 and 1.

FOURTEENTH FLIGHT—R. H. Gibson defeated Jack Rhymer, 5 and 4; M. A. Williams defeated A. E. Ivester, 1 up (19 holes); F. B. Patterson defeated C. W. Frederick, 3 and 1; H. R. Whitener defeated M. T. Hammer, 5 and 5.

Fewest putts in the Mill Men's Division were registered by T. R. Brown, with a total of 24 putts for 18 holes.

SECOND ROUND—MILL MEN'S DIVISION

CHAMPIONSHIP FLIGHT—Gordon Eaves defeated Lefty Lineberger, 4 and 3; R. F. Bumgardner defeated W. C. Epps, 3 and 2.

FIRST FLIGHT—Dave Ferguson defeated Harold Thomas, 5 and 4; Puddin Broome defeated Millard Smith, 3 and 1.

SECOND FLIGHT—Frank Carter defeated Heath Brooks, 1 up; C. B. Ross, Jr., defeated Vernon Reece, 3 and 1.

THIRD FLIGHT—Geo. Waterhouse defeated Leonard Broome, 6 and 5; J. C. Williams defeated Wade Denning, 1 up.

FOURTH FLIGHT—S. Frank Jones defeated Chas. McKinney, default.

FIFTH FLIGHT—D. H. Anderson defeated J. Holmes Davis, default; Grier Myers defeated O. Miller, 2 and 1.

SIXTH FLIGHT—L. S. Beatty defeated Frank Hall, Jr., 4 and 3; Ray Carter defeated E. W. Wilson, 1 up.

SEVENTH FLIGHT—C. H. Gosnell defeated Grady Cobb, 1 up; John A. Shumate defeated J. C. Bumgardner, 2 and 1.

EIGHTH FLIGHT—Paul Carter defeated H. C. Solomon, 4 and 3; E. J. Isenberg defeated Frank Stough, 5 and 4.

NINTH FLIGHT—W. A. Hinson defeated Ernest Ellis, 6 and 5; S. B. Cooper defeated Dorsey White, 1 up (19 holes).

TENTH FLIGHT—John Neely defeated Sherman Cox, 3 and 1; J. G. Morrow defeated P. D. Wiseman, 1 up (19 holes).

ELEVENTH FLIGHT—J. Walters defeated L. G. Stone, 3 and 2; J. F. Best defeated Ralph Danner, 6 and 5.

TWELFTH FLIGHT—Lonnie Price defeated C. F. Martin, 6 and 5; C. C. Cox defeated W. M. Blalock, 4 and 3.

THIRTEENTH FLIGHT—Allen Andrews defeated M. N. Hall, 4 and 3; R. H. Beach defeated S. H. Gibson, 3 and 2.

FOURTEENTH FLIGHT—R. H. Gibson defeated M. A. Williams, 2 and 1; H. R. Whitener defeated F. B. Patterson, 3 and 1.

FINALS IN MILL MEN'S DIVISION

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FIFTH FLIGHT—Grier Myers, Night Foreman, Knit Products Corp., Belmont, defeated D. H. Anderson, Production Manager, Highland Park Mfg. Co., Charlotte, 4 and 3.

SIXTH FLIGHT—Ray Carter, Knitter, Lillian Knitting Mills Co., Albemarle, defeated L. S. Beatty, Outside Overseer, Cramerton Mills, Cramerton, one up (19 holes).

SEVENTH FLIGHT—C. H. Gosnell, Second Hand in Spinning, F. W. Poe Mfg. Co., Greenville, S. C., defeated John A. Shumate, Supt., Leaksville Woolen Mills, Charlotte, 5 and 4.

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ELEVENTH FLIGHT—J. F. Best, Comber Tender, Republic Cotton Mills, Great Falls, S. C., defeated J. Walters, Office Man, Proximity Mfg. Co., Greensboro, 5 and 4.

TWELFTH FLIGHT—C. C. Cox, Loom Fixer, Republic Cotton Mills, Great Falls, S. C., defeated Lonnie Price, Knitter, Knit Products Co., Belmont, 1 up.

THIRTEENTH FLIGHT—Allen Andrews, Loom Fixer, Revolution Cotton Mills, Greensboro, defeated R. H. Beach, Doffer, Stowe Thread Co., Belmont, 3 and 2.

FOURTEENTH FLIGHT—H. R. Whitener, Vice-President and Superintendent, Rudisill Spinning Mills, Inc., Lincolnton, defeated R. H. Gibson, Section Man, Spinning and Spooling, Republic Cotton Mills, Great Falls, S. C., 3 and 2.

FIRST ROUND—SALESMEN'S DIVISION

CHAMPIONSHIP FLIGHT—Jack Roy defeated Cliff Myers, 4 and 3; Bill Terrell defeated N. C. Guthrie, 4 and 3; Bayard Storm defeated Toots Causey, 7 and 5; Brick Smith defeated R. L. Winston, 5 and 4.

FIRST FLIGHT—N. E. Sappenfield defeated Peter Gilchrist, 6 and 5; M. R. Anderson defeated Fred Tilson, default; Jake Ivey defeated J. M. Alexander, default; Nick Loughlin defeated Irving Royce, 1 up.

SECOND FLIGHT—Frank Packard defeated E. T. McCormick, 1 up; A. T. Lomax defeated W. S. Johnstone, 9 and 7; R. G. Graham defeated Ed Kale, Jr., 4 and 2; Hill Zahn defeated F. S. Stein, 2 and 1.

THIRD FLIGHT—W. A. Kluttz defeated C. O. Stevenson, 1 up; I. M. Hoffman defeated James Sandridge, 1 up; G. W. Mallory defeated T. G. Bass, 1 up; Jim MacDougal defeated F. A. Hipp, 6 and 5.

FOURTH FLIGHT—D. R. Green defeated Benson Davis, 2 and 1; C. W. Gilchrist defeated R. P. Bullard, 1 up; Billy Baker defeated C. E. Hartley, 1 up (19 holes); Stewart Quern defeated Chas. Stokes, 8 and 7.

FIFTH FLIGHT—R. K. Arnold defeated Hugh Puckett, 1 up; Henry Gaede defeated G. E. Vinroot, 3 and 2; Corry Lynch defeated Graham McNair, 1 up; John Reid defeated James Cook, default.

SIXTH FLIGHT—H. O. Pierce defeated F. Hugennin, 1 up; S. L. Hayes defeated Art Thompson, 3 and 2; C. L. Robinson defeated R. S. Brigham, 5 and 4; Oliver Landis defeated W. I. Pickens, 1 up.

SEVENTH FLIGHT—F. W. Warrington defeated D. C. Newman, default; John A. Fox defeated J. D. Quern, 3 and 2; Frank Chamberlain defeated Harvey Orr, 1 up; Henry Constable defeated R. G. Spratt, Jr., 8 and 6.

EIGHTH FLIGHT—Jim Harrington defeated S. F. Rose, 9 and 7; E. P. Dodge defeated Jim Bonner, 1 up (19 holes); Larry Taylor defeated Larry Hill, 7 and 6; B. B. Scantling defeated V. K. Sims, default.

SECOND ROUND—SALESMEN'S DIVISION

CHAMPIONSHIP FLIGHT—Bill Terrell defeated Jack Roy, 4 and 3; Bayard Storm defeated Brick Smith, 3 and 2.

FIRST FLIGHT—N. E. Sappenfield defeated M. R. Andrews, 5 and 4; Jake Ivey defeated Mick Loughlin, 1 up.

SECOND FLIGHT—A. T. Lomax defeated Frank Packard, 2 and 1; Hill Zahn defeated R. G. Graham, 1 up.

THIRD FLIGHT—W. A. Kluttz defeated M. H. Hoffman, 7 and 5; Jim MacDougal defeated P. W. Mallory, 3 and 2.

FOURTH FLIGHT—Stewart Quern defeated Billy Baker, 6 and 4; D. R. Greene defeated C. W. Gilchrist, 5 and 3.

FIFTH FLIGHT—R. K. Arnold defeated Henry Gaede, 4 and 3; John Reed defeated Corry Lynch, 2 and 1.

SIXTH FLIGHT—Oliver Landis defeated C. L. Robinson, 5 and 4; H. O. Pierce defeated S. L. Hayes, 1 up (19 holes).

SEVENTH FLIGHT—F. W. Warrington defeated John E. Fox, 3 and 1; Henry Constable defeated Frank Chamberlain, 4 and 3.

EIGHTH FLIGHT—Jim Harrington defeated E. P. Dodge, 5 and 3; Larry Taylor defeated B. B. Scantling, 8 and 6.

Finals in Mill Men's Division may be found on the second editorial page (85).

FINALS IN SALESMEN'S DIVISION

CHAMPIONSHIP FLIGHT—Bill Terrell, Terrell Machine Co., Charlotte, defeated Bayard Storm, W. F. Jackson Co., Charlotte, 1 up (19 holes).

FIRST FLIGHT—N. E. Sappenfield, Fiberboard Container Co., Lincolnton, defeated Jake Ivey, Mathieson Alkali Works, Charlotte, 6 and 5.

SECOND FLIGHT—Hill Zahn, H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co., Charlotte, defeated A. T. Lomax, Nyanza Color & Chemical Co., Charlotte, 1 up.

THIRD FLIGHT—W. A. Kluttz, Kluttz Machinery Co., Charlotte, defeated James MacDougal, Smith-Drum Co., Charlotte, 7 and 6.

FOURTH FLIGHT—Stewart Quern, Becco Sales Corp., Charlotte, defeated D. R. Greene, Nyanza Color & Chemical Co., Charlotte, 5 and 3.

FIFTH FLIGHT—John Reed, Ashworth Bros., Charlotte, defeated R. K. Arnold, Universal Fibre Co., Charlotte, 7 and 6.

SIXTH FLIGHT—Oliver Landis, Graton & Knight Co., Charlotte, defeated H. O. Pierce, Solvay Sales Co., Charlotte, 1 up.

SEVENTH FLIGHT—Henry Constable, E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Charlotte, defeated F. W. Warrington, F. W. Warrington Co., Charlotte, 2 and 1.

EIGHTH FLIGHT—Everett (Larry) Taylor, National Ring Traveler Co., Charlotte, defeated Jim Harrington, Mathieson Alkali Works, Charlotte, 2 up.

"The Fifth Column"

(Continued from Page 26)

not actually bubbling over with enthusiasm about the idea are the Purges.

Over here, under the American Plan, we get all hot and bothered by legal procedure when we wish to gently but firmly separate a citizen from his property or his liberty. We have to have fair trials, juries, court orders. Legal advertisements must be fed into the capitalistic press. A hackneyed and overworked idea to the effect that all defendants must be considered innocent until proved guilty prevails with us. Probably a horrible hang over from the Dark Ages.

Russian Plan Effective in Many Ways

Cutting straight through, Russian Communism seems to have worked out a much more effective, if not *quite* as Democratic, method. Property, over there, is simply taken by the State. I rather imagine few loyal citizens would be so absent-minded or so disloyal or so thoughtless of the common good as to object. Execution in Russia, from what we read, is done at all hours of the day, not necessarily at sunrise. They probably handle such trivia with flood lights, the sport ranking with our night baseball and all done in the name of good, clean fun.

Savings in electricity, in current and in the manufacture of radios must be marvelous under this plan the Communists would have our college students adopt in place of ours. In Russia only one dial is needed and just one station may be tuned in. That station issues canned statements and programs dictated by the boss. To listen to other news or to statements not coming from the boss usually, Mr. Browder et al would have to conduct the "Open Forums" and "Political Unions" over here *now* since there are no means for free discussion in Russia. Violators of these simple, home-like rules meet with unavoidable "accidents," usually sad and resulting in death, at times. In the best informed circles death is somewhat of a permanent state in Russia as well as over here although they may have worked out some new thought in Russia by now.

Freedom of Religious worship seems to be a forgotten phrase in Communistic Russia: those things we hold dear and have become so accustomed to we wouldn't miss until they were taken away from us—all these we would not have under Communism.

These then, and many more of like nature are the plans, the programs, the ideas of the Russo-American Communistic Party. This party has controlled Russia since the collapse following the World War. Their policies have brought about in Russia, starvation, illiteracy, disease—hopeless slavery.

"Ism Preachers" Not Strictly Truthful

Do these "Ism Preachers" tell the story as I have tried to portray it when they address our youth? You can bet your Uncle Pete's last winter's shirt they don't. Their idea is to plead for a "chance to explain" a simple social and economic problem. By insidious methods and suggestions they hope to gradually outfit the "Trojan Horse" for later use. They use innocent looking "Fronts"

without disclosing the "Backs" even to some who are, unwittingly conducting the "Fronts" for them. All this in the name of "Free Speech," "Social Progress," a "New Order" and what have you?

It appears that these "Ism Preachers" have access to the records of the Amalgamated Association of Co-operative Fly Catchers, which organization has just issued statistics showing that during all of last year exactly two (2) flies were caught by the use of vinegar. Both flies had splendid alibis. One had just visited a friend living at a corn licker still and, as a matter of fact, already had one conviction for flying while drunk. The other was right old and feeble and, also, had lost his glasses.

Why Not Give Instruction in Murder, Arson?

If we're going to allow this sort of thing why not go whole hog or none. For instance, how about a nice, gentle, course in gangster murder? Doubtless our students are deficient along these lines and we not only want to broaden 'em, we want to practically flatten them out. We could probably find instructors of the ilk of John Dillinger, Pretty Boy Floyd or Baby Faced Nelson. We don't want to run the risk of not granting to our students *every* advantage. Otherwise we might be accused of being narrow-minded.

For summer schools and other light work, a short but intensive course in the finer points of arson might be in order. What's the use of training students to build homes and houses if we don't train them how to burn one down successfully.

Let's impress on them the value of "Freedom of Speech," the thought being that as long as we have this clause in our constitution, we can rave and rant about anything and everything under the sun and still enjoy protection. Why not have some young fellow with a fog horn voice yell "Fire!" right in the midst of assembly for these political discussions. He has a right to free speech and those who are so infirm or so awkward they can't escape in the ensuing panic—well, they've only themselves to blame for impeding progress. We can assert our independence in other ways. Why not have a group of students build a grandstand right in the midst of our busiest highway, effectively blocking it? They could make speeches and if anyone bothered them, why there's this "Freedom of Assembly" clause we've long cherished.

Despite our ups and downs we've got a great country over here. We are so far ahead of any other country on the globe that there's no comparison. With all this we've a fine bunch of young men and young women in our universities and colleges and, for the most part, our whole population is intensely loyal to our American way of living. These young folks are thinking for themselves. They have, as a matter of fact, more sense than we ever had at their age. One favor we can do them is to see to it that no unnecessary doses of "isms" are forced on them, "isms" that stand discredited before the whole world, proven to be of the utmost harm and calculated to bring only misery and suffering and slavery into their lives.

Research Program On Cotton Utilization in the Southern Regional Research Laboratory

(Continued from Page 20)

stantly seeking applications for the knowledge gained

through fundamental research.

Cotton Processing Division

The Cotton Processing Division, which will be one of the large divisions in the laboratory, will work on the development of new and improved cotton products and new and improved cotton processing machinery. By far the greater amount of attention will be given to the development of new and improved cotton products, since this is a direct method of increasing the consumption of cotton and it offers the chance of a quicker attainment of results. There will also be a Survey and Appraisal Section in this Division, whose functions I shall describe later in discussing how the program will operate.

Research in this section will not be confined wholly to the development of present well known types of cotton products (that is, those which are spun, knit, woven, etc.) but will embrace also other types of products such as those which may be made of unspun cotton fiber bonded with adhesives; products formed by the lamination of unspun fiber with yarns, fabrics, and other materials; and other products utilizing cotton in some form as an essential part. Although economic considerations may show that many of these novel uses for cotton are impracticable, they will be given careful attention because the potential consumption of cotton in them is so great, amounting in some instances to hundreds of thousands of bales.

New and Improved Cotton Products

In the face of increasing competition from paper, jute, rayon, and other materials in both domestic and foreign markets, large-scale, carefully planned, intensive research is urgently needed on the development of new and improved cotton products. Although all fields of uses offer opportunities for extending the utilization of cotton, this type of research should be particularly productive in the field of industrial uses, where physical properties and price are the major factors which determine the types and quantities of materials used, and in which there is no definite limit, other than that determined by price and physical properties, to the quantities of cotton which may be used.

Research on development of new and improved cotton processing machinery will have as its aim the lowering of manufacturing costs and improvement of the quality of cotton products. In most clothing and household fabrics, manufacturing costs represent only a minor part of the price of the finished article, but in many industrial uses, like bags, manufacturing costs may range as high as one-third of the selling price. And in industrial uses, a difference of a few cents per pound can make a significant difference in the amount of cotton consumed.

Cotton Chemical Finishing Division

The Cotton Chemical Finishing Division will work toward increasing the consumption of cotton through the development and application of chemical finishes which will enhance the value of cotton and cotton products.

Research of this nature is particularly applicable to fabrics for clothing and household uses, where attractiveness and general sales appeal are largely governed by properties which are capable of being imparted or improved by chemical finishing. In industrial uses, also, chemical finishing is valuable in obtaining certain desirable properties in cotton fabrics, such as increased tensile strength and resistance to the deteriorating action of abrasion, heat, and bacterial organisms. Some of the properties which influence the demand for textiles and which may be imparted or enhanced by chemical finishes are color, luster, softness, crispness, resilience, crease-resistance, moisture absorption, waterproofness, fire-proofness, and mildew-proofness.

Most of the research of this Division will be concentrated on additive finishes (such as synthetic plastics and other organic compounds) for this field of research offers the best opportunity of immediately increasing the consumption of cotton. Another section will devote its time to the study of chemical reactions on cotton with a view of modifying the surface characteristics of the cotton fibers by actual chemical changes. Mercerization is an example of this type of finishing. Some research will also be conducted to effect improvements and economies in bleaching, dyeing, and printing.

It is significant that cotton is substantially cheaper than other fibers used in clothing and household fabrics, in that this provides a considerable price leeway in the choice of finishes designed to impart desirable properties to cotton fabrics.

This outline I have just given you of what the research on cotton lint will consist of has been very general. I wanted to give you an overall concise picture of the scope of the program, rather than a detailed account of the work to be undertaken within each of the research divisions. If any of you have questions about some particular part of the program, I shall be glad to try to answer them. Naturally, however, I am more familiar with the details of the work planned for the Cotton Processing Division than with that of the other Divisions.

Markets Are Object of Laboratory

It might be well for me to emphasize the fact that Congress did not instruct the Department of Agriculture to set up a laboratory to discover new and interesting facts about cotton. Congress unequivocally stated that the laboratories were to conduct research to find new and extended *markets* for farm commodities which, in our case, means markets for cotton. A research program of this nature involves additional functions not ordinarily associated with what people think of as research. In many respects the laboratory will be on a production basis. That is, applied research projects will be selected, carried through to completion, and new projects under-

(Continued on Page 44)

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New Orleans

San Francisco

Philadelphia

Chicago

Atlanta

93 Franklin St., Boston

65 Worth St., New York

Cotton Goods Markets

New York.—Trading in cotton gray goods expanded sharply during the week ending June 15th, with the largest movement of goods since the buying spurt of last September. As is usual in such cases, it is not possible to point out the factors that contributed to this sudden activity, since various observers point out different reasons, with apparently valid arguments to substantiate their contentions.

Revised estimates placed print cloth sales at about 120,000,000 yards. The volume in sheetings aggregated about 50,000,000 yards. Mills also booked heavy business on twills, carded broadcloths, osnaburgs, drills and a wide range of mechanical specialties obviously destined for use by heavy industries which are likely to be kept busy for months on defense orders.

Prices rose $\frac{1}{4}$ c to $\frac{3}{8}$ c, but for the most part staple cottons were still below cost as the week ended. In other words, mills made no money last week but were satisfied with the groundwork that had been laid for a period of sustained business activity and rising prices.

One observer made the following statement:

"The sharp expansion in buying was due to a number of causes, chiefly the abrupt change in sentiment resulting from the sharp rise in cotton futures and the vigorous upward movement in securities. Convinced that prices had reached bottom and were cheap in relation to cotton and labor costs, the rank and file of buyers decided that the time was propitious for covering the bulk of their requirements for the next few months. Another factor that contributed to the upturn was the necessity for replenishing stocks in distributive channels that had been allowed to shrink during two months of subnormal buying.

"The movement was touched off by heavy buying of cloths suitable for use in bandages and a steady movement of army ducks and similar weaves which the Government is expected to purchase in large amounts for defense purposes. Buyers of apparel and convertible goods took the view that the switching of loomage to war materials would reduce the amounts of fabrics to the consumer trades and decided to bring back their inventories to normal.

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Cotton Yarn Markets

Philadelphia.—During the week ending June 15th there was a beginning of improvement in buying of cotton yarns. Distributors differ among themselves as to the extent of this improvement and as regards its permanence. Some feel that it marks the beginning of large-scale covering for fall and early winter, many weeks in advance of what has been widely regarded as the probable time for such buying to begin. Others feel it is too early for the present orders to be followed up immediately by widespread buying in large amounts. It is pointed out that the cotton supply in this country is ample for a long time to come and that cotton mills in many lines have been running at a rate exceeding current or definitely prospect demand for goods.

The first half of June is reported by some suppliers to have produced more new orders than the last half of May. Deliveries recently have improved for some distributors, but this is not general. Buyers whose interest is confined to better grade yarns, as usual, are watching the markets more closely, sensing a turn. Some houses that cater especially to this trade have lately reported larger sales.

Prices during the week of June 15th became firmer and some of the below-cost quotations were withdrawn. At the close of the week, though a good many distributors did not fare so well as to sales, compared to reports from other yarn centers, it was generally agreed that distress yarns have become scarcer. In actual trading, prices of some counts were one-half a cent higher than a week ago. Among the selling agents of direct selling yarn mills the tendency was general to advance quotations, though orders still were being taken from regular accounts at prices previously given in answer to inquiries.

Partly, this effort to raise quotations was the result of large sales of other items by cotton mills that employ part of their spindlage for the sale yarn market.

With the tremendous sums of money that are being released in this country now for war purchases, it would not be reasonable to suppose that the yarn market will not participate in the generally increased tempo of business throughout all lines of manufacturing.

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S. T. A. Convention Best in Recent Years

(Continued from Page 30)

Saturday Morning Session

The first speaker on the Saturday morning program was Wm. G. Ashmore, Southern editor of *Textile World*, and he told of his recent trip through South America. This address will be found on page 16. S. F. Kimball, district engineer for the Liberty Mutual Insurance Co., Charlotte, gave a very interesting and instructive talk and demonstration on safety principles as applied to the textile mills, after which came the annual business session.

At the business session a resolution was offered by Marshall Dilling stating that the Association was heartily in favor of the Southern Regional Research Laboratory, and advocating co-operation of the members of the Association with the Laboratory. Election of officers was held, as noted earlier, and the meeting closed, bringing to an end a highly successful convention.

Canadian Cotton Consumption Up

Washington, D. C.—Increased quantities of Carolina cotton are going to Canada, where cotton mill consumption is on a steady upgrade, the Department of Agriculture reported.

According to advices received from Oliver B. North, commercial attache at Ottawa, Canadian cotton mill consumption during the last half of 1939 showed a 16 per cent increase over the first half of the year.

Raw cotton consumption during the six months ended January 31, 1940, amounted to 175,000 bales of 478 pounds net compared with 124,000 bales during each of the two preceding six-month periods. Mill consumption during February, 1940, reached 36,000 bales, the highest level in two years. The increased production of cotton textiles in Canada was attributed more to generally improved conditions in Canada than to military requirements.

New Corporation Chartered

Greenville, S. C.—Greenville National Corp., this city, has received a charter from Secretary of State W. P. Blackwell to manufacture and process goods from cotton, rayon, rubber and to deal in all types of textile products, machinery and supplies. Officers listed: Lydon W. Joyce, president and treasurer; Mrs. Cress J. Fay, vice-president; William I. Blanton, secretary.

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A man thoroughly conversant with running colored work but who, from age, or infirmity, is unable to run a small yarn mill; we would want him in a supervisory capacity only; and but a few hours a day; not necessary he be present at opening hour. He would not be expected to have anything to do with the help except be on pleasant terms with them. Small town, small mill, healthy and splendid climate. A man with no dependents preferred. Address ANL, care Textile Bulletin.

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WANTED—Good roll coverer. Give age, Comber experience preferred. State salary, when can come. Address "Roll Coverer," care Textile Bulletin.

WANTED—Position as Superintendent or Production Manager. Technical School Graduate, with 25 years' background of wide and varied experience in the manufacturing phases of colored fabrics (chambrays and coverts). Have specialized in long-drafts on roving and spinning machines for many years. Can get results. A good manager of help. Now employed by one of South's outstanding colored mills as superintendent of yarn manufacturing. Best of reference. Address "A. S." care Textile Bulletin.

YELLOW alyssum, stock, annual canterbury bells, snapdragon, single petunia, perennial candytuft, painted daisies, columbine, periwinkle, portulaca, annual ageratum, English daisies—20c per doz. Double petunias, \$1.00 per doz. Postage extra. A. D. Parsons, Woodruff, S. C.

WANTED—Master Mechanic. Must be experienced as Master Mechanic or Assistant in all kinds of cotton mill mechanical work for spinning, weaving, and dyeing, including electrical and steam power plant operation. Address "Experienced," care Textile Bulletin.

OVERSEER—Available July 1st. Thoroughly experienced all types of rayon dress fabrics. Specialized C. & K. Automatic Super Silk Looms (Dobby Heads). 10 years as overseer. Good record. Best of credentials. Address "July," care Textile Bulletin.

WANTED—Textile graduate not over 28 years of age as assistant designer in fancy dobby weaving mill in the South. Practical designing experience not necessary if willing to learn. Give age, experience, married or single, and salary expected. Address "Designer," care Textile Bulletin.

WANTED—Position as Assistant Manager or Superintendent by capable young man, aged 34, with 16 years' practical experience manufacturing, fancy jacquard and dobby designing, processing, weaving, flat and pile fabrics and novelty yarns. Available June 30th. Address "Capable," care Textile Bulletin.

Bids On 3 1/2 Million Yards Ticking Sought

Washington, D. C.—The Federal Surplus Commodities Corp. has opened bids at the offices of the corporation for furnishing up to 3,500,000 yards of 32-inch mattress ticking. It was announced that it was important that bidders indicate the shortest time in which eliveries can be made, as time of delivery may be a factor in making awards.

The material required shall be warp 70, filling 50, weight 7-oz. per square yard; breaking strength, grab method, warp 110, filling 65; tearing strength, warp 6.0, filling 5.5. A tolerance of plus or minus $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch will be permitted on width. No minus but any plus tolerance will be permitted on thread count. A minus tolerance of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent and any plus tolerance will be permitted on weight and breaking strength.

Bids will be accepted on any quantity up to 3,500,000 yards. Officials were unable to state at this time the quantity that might be purchased under this invitation since factors which are yet to be determined will govern the purchase.

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Research Program On Cotton Utilization in the Southern Regional Research Laboratory

(Continued from Page 39)

taken. This can also be done, though with less definite limitation with regard to time, even for the "fundamental" research projects. We have no intention of staking out fields of research, setting up projects, and working on them until "Kingdom come."

Essential Functions

The essential functions involved here are *selection, determination of use requirements, experimental development, and appraisal*. Where appraisal shows that experimental developments have commercial possibilities, the research will be carried out on a commercial scale.

Selection involves the accumulation of specific technological and economic information relative to present and potential uses for cotton. Much of this information will be obtained through field surveys, while some of it will be available in published form. All such information, however, will have to be analyzed and interpreted in the light of each specific utilization problem. It will be part of the functions of the Survey and Appraisal Section, mentioned a while ago, to conduct research of this nature.

When a selection has been made of some specific new or present use in which the possibility of extending the utilization of cotton is considered to be worthwhile, the basic physical and cost requirements of this use will be systematically determined. The proper *determination of use requirements* is a highly important step in the development of new and improved cotton products, for if they are fixed too high, or too stringently, development might be stopped at this step on a product which might otherwise have proven satisfactory, and if they are erroneously determined too low, or with insufficient stringency, money and time may be wasted in developing and testing a product which has little chance of proving satisfactory.

Experimental development involves the application of known techniques to produce cotton products to meet specific use requirements. The research people in this unit will have frequent occasion to make use of information supplied by the Division of Fiber Properties and structure and that supplied by another section of the Cotton Processing Division which will be working on the development of new technological information. This last section will be conducting research on general relationships between fiber properties, yarn properties, and the utility of cotton products made therefrom; general relationships between the controllable properties of yarn and the utility of cotton products; and general relationships between fabric construction and fabric properties.

The laboratory will be equipped with standard textile machinery which will be used for both experimental development of cotton products and for the development of new technological information. When special machinery is required, this research will be carried on co-operatively with the project working on the development of new and improved processing machinery.

Appraisal involves examination with regard to physical properties and associated costs of the products. When a new or improved cotton product has been experimentally developed, it will be given appropriate laboratory tests to

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determine whether or not it meets specified physical requirements. Particular emphasis will be placed upon the use of tests which simulate actual service conditions, in order to save the time and money involved in service testing. Laboratory tests will also be used as an aid in setting up or revising physical specifications for new and improved products. When appropriate test methods and equipment are not available, these will be developed, when this is possible and practical. In some instances laboratory tests will indicate that further work is necessary and in others that the work should be abandoned.

In instances where laboratory tests and cost studies have indicated that the use requirements have been met, actual service tests will be conducted on a sufficiently large scale to determine the practicability of the products or to indicate where further work is needed. Service tests will also be used as a means of demonstrating the practicability of new and improved cotton products to manufacturers and consumers.

These are the essentials of *how* the research will be carried out on the development of new and improved cotton products. Similar methods will be employed in all parts of the applied research program.

This completes my outline of the Southern Regional Research Laboratory's program of research on cotton lint. The Department of Agriculture is undertaking this program in behalf of cotton producers in an effort to increase the consumption of cotton. As you can see, however, many parts of this program are of direct interest to the textile industry. This is another way of saying that many of the problems of these two groups are of mutual concern. This has been true since long before any of us here can remember. I hope that it always will be.

Maximum usefulness of this program of research to increase the utilization of American cotton can be attained only if all groups having similar interests co-operate actively toward that end. Perhaps better than any other group, you, as textile operating executives, understand the problems involved in the technical research on cotton lint which we are undertaking in the Southern Regional Research Laboratory. Your co-operation and active interest will mean much to the success of this program.

Weaving and Slashing Discussed at S. C. Meeting

(Continued from Page 25)

ing your right hand. (Vote.) Opposed by like sign. It seems to be unanimous.

Mr. Burgess, will you stand and let us recognize you. (Applause.)

Mr. Burgess: I'd like to say that I feel this is indeed quite an honor to be elected chairman of the Weavers' Division. I feel also unworthy to be your leader but I will do my best. I am sure with the co-operation of all you weavers and superintendents and slasher men, we will try to put it over in our weak way such that some of us will be benefited. I appreciate your confidence very much.

Chairman Simmons: Thank you, Mr. Burgess. I am sure you will do a good job.

Mr. Lockman, is there anything further? If not, we will stand adjourned.

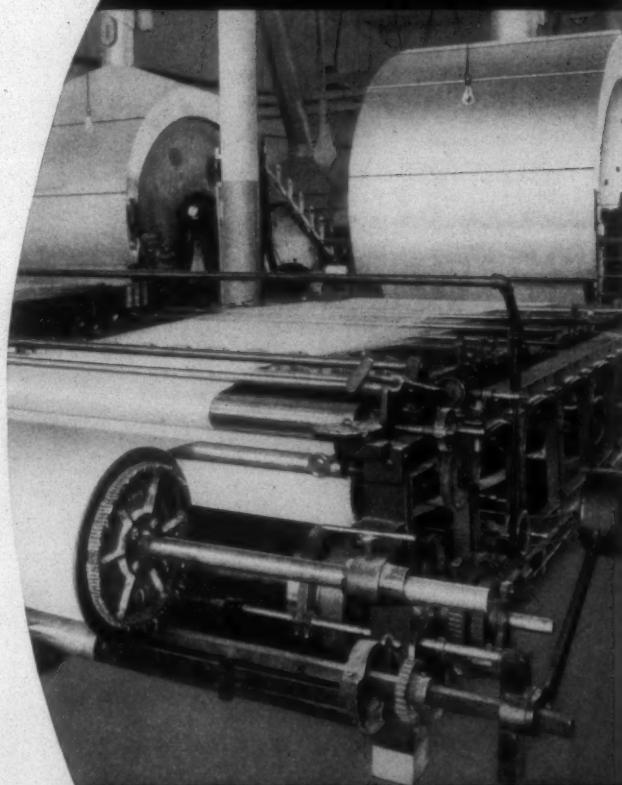
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Textiles in South America

(Continued from Page 18)

titled to a 15-day vacation with pay. There is a social security or pension law similar to the United States law. A minimum wage law has been proposed, but it is not yet being enforced so far as I know. Two-thirds of the employees of a foreign concern must be Brazilians. Companies employing more than 500 persons are supposed to provide medical clinics, cafeterias, rest room, etc. These laws are on the books, but there is considerable question as to how thoroughly they are enforced in outlying areas.

Labor Low Paid

Despite the "advanced" social laws of Brazil, the situation of the textile laborer is not too good. He earns in the industrial centers perhaps 5c an hour or \$10 per month; 2c to 3c an hour in the interior. Of course, this will buy about three times as much in Brazil as in the United States, and living costs are extremely low. Due to these low wages no premium is placed on efficiency. The average Brazilian worker runs 25% of the equipment run by the U. S. worker, although there is no reason why the higher type workers could not run additional equipment if called on.

There are no labor unions although there are organizations of employees said to be more or less regulated by the Government. Occasionally there are local strikes, but not often.

Brazil produces all the cheaper grades of cotton cloth necessary for domestic consumption and exports a small amount to other Latin-American countries. Domestic production is protected by a high tariff wall; relatively few textiles come into Brazil except fine yarns and quality products.

The average Brazilian manufacturer seems to have no desire to modernize his mill nor to compete for the world export market. One American industrialist in Brazil told me: "With American management, modern machinery and their cheap cotton, Brazil could undersell the Japanese. But do they do it?" No! They are perfectly satisfied with their present profits and easy life."

overtime. Each employee who has worked a year is en-

There must be innumerable opportunities in the textile business of Brazil, but the trouble is in putting one's finger on them. I know of one American resident who said that he has available several hundred thousand dollars which he would like to put into textile manufacturing, which appears to be so profitable. "But no matter which way I turn," he said, "the Brazilians seem to have everything sewed up. But I am convinced that one can make money here with American management and modern machinery."

Brazil's Cotton Crop

There has been a great deal of talk in recent years about Brazil taking over our raw cotton market from the South. There is no question but that the Brazilians can raise plenty of cotton. Production has increased from 500,000 bales in 1932 to 2,000,000 bales in 1938—400%. Fortunately, for the Southern cotton farmer, both American and Brazilian cotton experts believe that under nor-

mal peace-time conditions it is not likely that production will increase annually by more than 10%. The limiting factor is almost unbelievable to the North American mind. It is simply a lack of manpower! This, of course, could easily change if the price of cotton should reach a point to justify taking labor from other crops. The effect of the present war on Europe is problematical. Of her total cotton production, Brazil consumes some 600,000 to 700,000 bales annually, which places recent exports at around 1,200,000 bales. Last year Germany, Japan and Italy took 63% of the export surplus. Theoretically, the war should cause these countries to buy even more cotton, but actually it has probably curtailed their purchases because of lack of shipping facilities and desperate need of other materials which take precedent over cotton.

Physical factors are favorable in Brazil for raising cotton. There is plenty of good land and the climate is satisfactory. Despite denials by some U. S. cotton men in this country, it is the unanimous opinion of Brazilian and American experts in the field, that well over half the crop is of good grade and staple, and compares favorably with similar types of North American cotton.

"Sau Paulo cotton may be a little more 'neppy' than U. S. cotton," one classer pointed out, "but it makes up for that in that it is cleaner and the crop is more uniform. Of course, the longer staples grown in the north of Brazil are less uniform than U. S. cotton. This is primarily because it is very difficult to improve the strains there botanically since the cotton is picked from year to year from the same tree." The cotton in the South is similar to American cotton, and in fact was derived from adaptations of the Texas Big Boll and Express varieties which average $1\frac{1}{16}$ " today. It is an absolute fact that Sau Paulo staple has been increased from $\frac{3}{4}$ " to over 1" by means of elaborate botanical experiments which were begun in 1924 at the State Agricultural Experiment Station at Campinas, which I visited. American cotton men in Brazil say that the U. S. could learn a thing or two by studying these botanical experiments as well as the method of classing cotton used in Brazil.

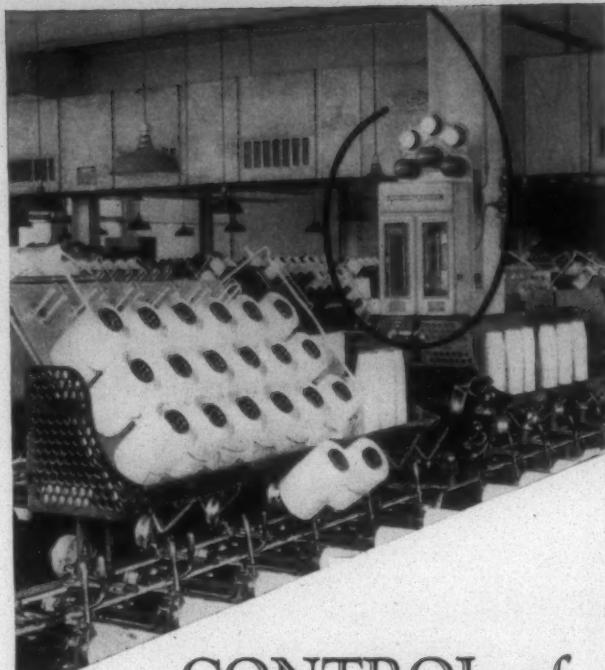
Cotton Seed Strictly Controlled

There is strict control of seed and planting by the Government which has 16 fumigating stations in the State of Sau Paulo where each farmer raising seed cotton is required by law to sell his seed. Last year these stations fumigated, tested for fertility, and resold to farmers, well over 36,000,000 lbs. of this seed. And incidentally, Japanese farmers, of which there are some 250,000 in Sau Paulo, planted over 40% of these seeds.

Another phase of the program, which has established world-wide confidence in Sau Paulo cotton, is the Federal Grading Commissin whose grading is so accurate and honest that many European countries accept the cotton it classes without even sampling it. There are many interesting things which I could tell about Brazil, including the night life in Rio which must be the gayest in the world, but I must pass on to Argentina.

Argentina

The textile industry of Argentina, in contrast to that of Brazil, is new, lusty and virile. Most of the spindles and



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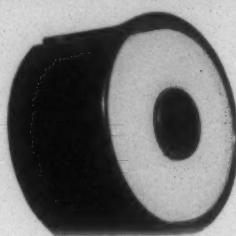
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A number of mills have already equipped all their winders with Wax Cup Holders and others that bought a small number for trial, have ordered additional quantities.

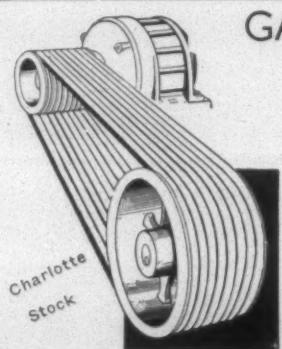
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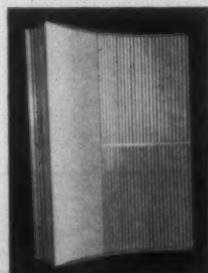
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production equipment were put in within the last ten to fifteen years, and more than a few of the plants are comparable to those of the United States in efficiency. The industry is growing rapidly and there is room for further expansion. At the present time, there are perhaps 200 mills of importance operating in the country: cotton, wool, rayon, silk, and knitting. However, the industrial census of 1935 lists over 4,500 establishments of various sorts, most of which consist of one or two looms in somebody's basement or woodshed. These small outfits known as "faconiers," produce an appreciable part of the total output of textiles.

The cotton-textile industry consists of some 20 plants with a total of 350,000 spindles. The next census is expected to show at least 450,000 spindles. There are a few large plants in the sense that we in the United States know them, but the majority are small. There is thought to be room for twice the present number of spindles.

There are two rayon yarn manufacturers in Argentina. Production figures are a closely guarded secret, but the larger plant, operated by DuPont, is said to make at least 85% of the domestic yarn. Only filament yarn is made at the present time.

There are a great many small rayon faconiers, but only eight or ten plants of real importance, and these have only from 50 to 200 looms each.

The cotton-textile business in Argentina had a tough year in 1938 due to competition from Japan and Italy. However, with normal protection from this type of competition, the industry is profitable. The better plants earn from 10% to 20%, it was told me on good authority, and look on 6% to 10% as a "bad year." The small faconiers "earn a living."

Low Tariff Problem

Since the country must keep its tariffs on manufactured products low in order to export agricultural products, the local manufacturers are never quite sure just what competition they are going to have from other textile-producing countries who make trade agreements with their country.

There is also considerable competition among the mills themselves. The haphazard attitude toward modern machinery that exists in Brazil is not in evidence. Old machinery has almost as hard a time competing in Argentina as it does in the United States, and there is no incentive for an American manufacturer to move old machinery to Argentina. I understand that a good bit of used equipment is being sold down there but this is probably being done largely on a promotional basis to take advantage of the present war situation.

Argentina is not a low-wage country in the sense of Brazil. Ordinary unskilled workers earn \$1.50 to \$2.50 a day in Buenos Aires; skilled laborers more. Furthermore, the efficiency of the Argentine worker is very high in comparison with most other Latin-American countries. Most of the textile employees are of Italian descent.

Social Laws Worse Than Ours

Argentina has its share of social laws. There is a famous statute on the books known as "No. 11-7-29,"

which includes the following: A person who has been employed for three months is considered a "permanent employee." He cannot be discharged without payment of one month's wages for the first year worked and one-half month's wages for each year after that. Each employee must have two weeks' vacation with pay each year, and may be absent due to illness for as long as three months each year with pay. The mill, regardless of business conditions, must guarantee at least nine months' employment each year. Extra shifts to take care of bulges in business become more or less permanent because it is virtually impossible to fire anyone after he becomes a "permanent employee." Work week is 48 hours. Work day is 8 hours; 6 hours in dusty rooms. A two-hour lunch period is required by law. Complications and penalties connected with this law are so great that one mill man told me that he adds 8% to 10% to his overhead costs to cover it.

Labor unions are existent in Argentina, but are considered rather impotent. There were 44 strikes among all industries of Argentina in 1938; the number has seldom exceeded 100 strikes per year.

Market conditions in Argentina demand a great many different styles in relatively small quantities. There are a few commission merchants, but most goods are sold direct.

"Running a mill here drives an American mill man nuts," declared the manager of one large plant. "I have had several American assistants, but most of them went home after a short time. There are a million detailed problems here that we don't have in the States. For example, see that machine over there? Well, I invented it last week. We don't have machinery salesmen calling on us every day."

Outstanding Plant

I visited a number of mills in Argentina but the outstanding plant there, and probably in all South America, is S. A. Fabrica Argentina De Alpargatus, of Buenos Aires. This company, with plants in Uruguay and Brazil, was founded in 1885 by Robert Fraser, of Scotland, and today is being operated by the second and third generations of Robert Frasers. As a matter of fact, there is a great deal of British money and management in the textile industry of Argentina.

This firm has grown from a small firm occupied exclusively with the manufacture of alpargatus, a cheap shoe for workers, with a canvas upper and jute sole, to a company employing 7,500 persons in Buenos Aires alone and producing a wide variety of products.

The textile division of the company, founded in 1900, consists of a complete 50,000 spindle cotton mill and considerable special equipment. Probably 90% of the productive equipment is British, the remainder being American, French, Italian, German and Belgian.

In view of the difficulties in getting supplies, particularly under anticipated war-time conditions, Alpargatus for the last several years has kept a full year's supply of raw materials and machine parts in three huge warehouses, scattered in different parts of Buenos Aires. This investment no doubt has already paid for itself many times since war broke out.



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Practically all of the productive equipment in the textile mill has been installed within the last few years. Long-draft spinning is standard and large packages are stressed throughout. Due to lack of additional floor space numerous conveyor belts are used. One of them is known as "a moving stock room." Incidentally, the larger machines are highly personalized by the operatives and known by names such as "Queen Mary." I have in my brief-case a list of speeds and production figures if any of you are interested in looking at these after the meeting is over. I might say that they are favorable with any of ours here in the United States and probably better in some instances.

Employees Mostly Women

Out of the 7,500 persons employed by Alpargatus, it is unique that 6,800 are women—young and pretty women, too! No job is too big or too tough for these girls. They run, and run well, the heaviest machinery in the mill. I saw them swinging heavy slasher beams around on hoist just as though they were bobbins in a spinning room. Even the overseers are women, who think nothing of putting a wrench to a machine if a mechanic is slow. All the workers at Alpargatus wear uniforms designating the department and rank of the individual. The mill operates a cafeteria, a medical clinic, canteen, etc. The mill engineer and superintendent of weaving live in pent houses on top of the mill so as to be close to what's going on at all times.

Alpargatus has a very aggressive sales policy, with 142 automobiles on the road selling directly to merchants. They also have an extremely aggressive advertising policy and believe it or not some of the calendars they give away are worth \$5 to \$10 a page in bookstores.

Argentina is not usually thought of as a cotton producing country, yet it produces all domestic cotton and exports a part of the crop each year. Domestic growers are protected to the extent that cotton mills are allowed to bring machinery into the country duty-free providing they agree to use only Argentine cotton. There is said to be only one mill in the entire country which has paid duty on its machinery in return for the privilege of importing foreign cottons. But the tariff on cotton is so high, well over 20%, that this mill seldom uses its privilege.

Argentina is not thought likely soon to reach any place of prominence among cotton-raising countries of the world. The top crop, in 1936, was only about 350,000 American bales. Yet this represented an increase of 260% over 1931!

Argentine manufacturers say that in general the cotton is of good grade and staple, although rather uneven due to faulty picking and ginning. It averages better than 1". I saw excellent tire cord—which demands the best types of cotton—being made from carefully selected bales.

Taking everything into consideration, American manufacturers of machinery look on Argentina as probably the best market of all the countries in South America,

(Continued on Page 54)

**Address of President Parks At S. T. A.
Convention**

(Continued from Page 11)

and 12 years. Although these children were only a part of his personnel, their discipline was a large part of his work. Sometimes he did his own licking and sometimes he took the unfortunate culprit home for a sound parental dressing down. This was the age when "everybody worked but Father." Incidentally that still left quite a few to work.

If he were an overseer, he wore a derby, smoked tremendous cigars when off duty and could be instantly spotted as "The Boss" by the badge of his trade—a leather pencil holder, bristling with pencils, which he pinned to his shirt. Furthermore, he was frequently given to the wearing or resplendent and serviceable celluloid collars which were impervious to soil and water, but constituted a considerable fire hazard. He used simple arithmetic and the "rule of three" with a somewhat reckless abandon, but square root was still an abstract mystery—to be spoken of sagely—and avoided as far as possible.

Without the precise and sturdy machines which we have today, without the service of the well equipped machine shop which we maintain, with supply houses far away and furnishing only rough, unfitted parts, the overseer and the superintendent of that day were expected to "keep the belts on the tight pulley"—and they did it.

Without formal training, he was to master his machine and did a swell job of making things hum. He started a tradition—my hat's off to him.

Now, having reviewed two types of our predecessors, weighing their qualities, shortcomings and accomplishments, let's turn the spot light on the operating executive of today.

Only time can lend perspective for a qualitative analy-

sis of our worth as a group, but you and I will do well to consider our individual value to the industry.

Being valuable today involves infinitely more than it did even a short decade ago. Today's competition, born of a shrunken market and an over-expanded industry, demands that we be not only the master of our mechanical process, but versed in the art of human engineering as well. We must be able to lead and inspire our human organization. We must achieve maximum human efficiency with a minimum of friction, remembering always that any circumstance which is harmful to an employee will, in time, be harmful to our business.

We must possess that quality of the imagination—the power to leave the beaten path, developing new and worthwhile short cuts which will lower the cost of production or raise the quality of our product, production and cost being the twin keys to profitable operation.

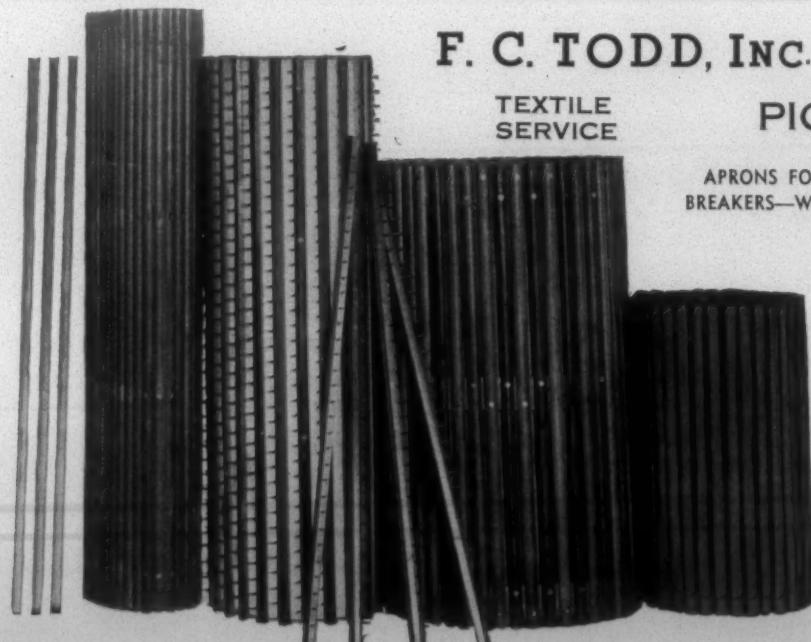
May I digress to state a simple fact that apparently is not comprehended by the public in general or by politicians in particular—*there is no justification for the continued operation of a plant which cannot show a reasonable profit over a period of time.*

Profit is the life blood of a business. Any business that is not profitable is dying; it cannot grow; it cannot maintain itself; it can serve neither the stockholder, the employee, the community nor the public welfare.

It is your duty, and mine to see that our particular plant is profitable in so far as it lies within our power to do so.

In conclusion, may I restate the responsibility of the operating executive: first, to combine and co-ordinate the proper manpower, machinery and raw material to produce textile goods; second, to produce it at a profit to the mill owners, in fairness to the employees and at a cost within the means of the buying public.

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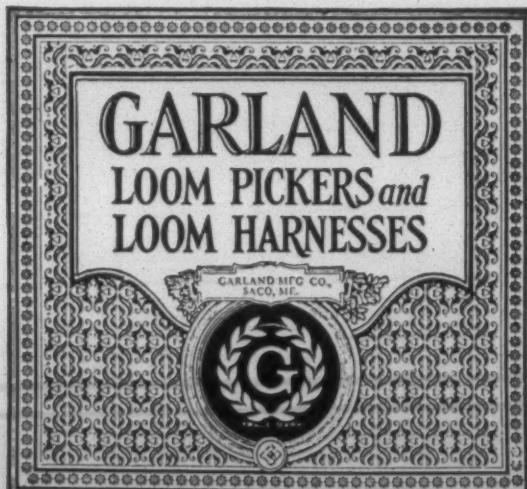
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although even here it is limited because there are only 12,500,000 people in the Republic.

I have previously mentioned that the cotton-textile industry of Chile last summer consisted of 42,000 spindles and 2,000 looms, over 60% of which are controlled by W. R. Grace & Co. As a matter of fact, the Grace Co. is dominant all up and down the west coast of South America, although the number of mills are relatively few. This is partly because the countries to the west are far behind the eastern countries in the matter of industrial development, but mainly because of the small populations and low buying power of the people. There are only around 400,000 persons in Chile who vote, which means that the bulk of the population is pitifully poor.

Chile is different from the other South American countries in that it has what is said to be a communistic type of Government as compared with virtual dictatorships in most of the other countries. One of the main results of this is that Chile has more labor troubles probably than any of the other countries under discussion. Just the other day I noticed where a general strike had been called. The chances are that the next Government of Chile will be strongly rightist as many of our Latin neighbors have the habit of swinging violently from one side to the other. I could talk about the political situation as I saw it while down there for hours, but there is no use in doing this since it is in such a state of flux that it changes from day to day.

One Bath a Week

Chile has its share of social laws and Government restrictions similar to the other countries under discussion. The chief difference is that in this country the employer gets a break. Each worker is required by law to take at least one bath a week!

From the standpoint of either establishing a plant or selling in South America, it is very important to go into the matter thoroughly before spending any real money. It should be determined whether or not there is an actual market for your product, what the exchange restrictions are, how you can get your money out of the various countries, what sort of local competition you will be up against, what kind of trade agreements are in existence, how stable the Government is, and many other points. In addition, it should be realized from the beginning that South American methods of doing business are vastly different from our own. Most South American business men are as ethical as most U. S. business men despite these differences. However, in every part of the world there are unscrupulous persons looking for a sucker, and it is advisable to investigate any agent or representative employed locally.

Watch Trademarks and Patents

One of the main things to watch out for, if you expect to stay clear of the local laws, is the matter of trademark and patent practice. American residents in some countries will tell you of cases where U. S. countries sell-

ing advertised products have been forced to pay substantial sums for the privilege of using their own brand names. A U. S. cosmetic firm is reported to have been held up for \$125,000 by a South American firm which had thoughtfully registered its trade-mark a good many years ago. A nationally known soft drink company is now engaged in litigation over this same problem. An American automobile company lost a suit for \$10,000 while I was in one of the capital cities over a gadget over the dashboard they failed to patent. Laws may change from day to day along with some of the weaker governments. Customs officers often seem to manufacture laws to suit the occasion and it is easy to get into much expensive trouble. It is unnecessary to cite Mexico as an example of how a Government can suddenly decide to take over all foreign industry. It is understood that Bolivia did a certain amount of this just before war broke out, changed its mind after Busch, the pro-German dictator, mysteriously committed suicide.

The political situation below the equator is much too complicated to discuss here, but it might be pointed out that the present European war has brought the countries much closer to us than they ever have been before. Unfortunately, practically everyone of these countries has a nucleus of Germans, Italians and other nationalities who believe in totalitarian principals. Excluding these groups, who are admittedly Fascist, I found the real citizens to be fiercely proud of their countries and to want no outside interference from any one. Many of the presidents are considered dictators, but this is the way it has been since formation of these countries, and South American dictators have little in common with the European-style dictators. Governments of these Republics will undoubtedly become more stable as the population becomes better educated.

So far as our own trade relations with South America is concerned, there is no doubt that they have been greatly improved in recent years but we have much more to do along this line. The chief problem is that our Latin neighbors have practically no internal source of gold dollars with which to buy our products and can buy only to the extent that they sell. This has resulted in the barter trading previously mentioned. I feel that we shall continue to get a share of the business, but do not see how we possibly can expect to increase this unless we work out some sort of trade agreements with each of these countries. Our own State Department realizes this and is trying to develop new products which we can buy from South America in order that they may buy additional goods from us. In addition, numerous plans are under consideration to extend credit to these countries.

I do not want to sound unduly pessimistic about the business possibilities in South America for despite all the complications and disadvantages there is a market for American goods if manufacturers will study the situation and devise methods of meeting European competition. The same thing generally applies to American interested in establishing a branch manufacturing plant. There is plenty of room for new mills in most of the countries, but it would be almost impossible to make a success of such a venture without careful study and preparation.

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S. C. Carders and Spinners Meet At Parker High School

(Continued from Page 14)

1,000. You have to take into account type of the beater, as to the speed you run it at.

Mr. Splawn: What type beaters do you run at that speed?

Mr. Crow: I use Porcupine beater, blade beater, intermediate section, Kirschner in the finisher section. The lowest speed is at the first beater, then stepping up to the maximum on the finisher.

J. L. Brannon: I would like to ask you, Mr. Crow, what speed do you run on each beater?

Mr. Crow: Kirschner beater or carding beater, between 900 and 1,000. Porcupine running right at 600 R.P.M. Then blade beater in between.

Mr. Splawn: What about that beater speed, Mr. C.?

Mr. C.: I came up here to learn about that. We are trying to find out. We are not running very much rayon; only about 200,000 pounds a week, and we are trying to find out. (Laughter.)

Mr. Crow: They are running an awful lot since he went up there February a year ago. Let him tell us. I insist on it.

Mr. Splawn: We will get just as much out of this meeting as we put into it. If any of you know anything, speak up.

W. W. Cobb, Supt., Norris Cotton Mills, Cateechee, S. C.: In recent months or years we have been trying to get back to that old idea, to learn all you can and give out nothing. It is a mistaken idea. There are people who come to these meetings instructed by their superiors to keep their mouth shut and we won't get places that way. If we don't know anything, let's keep our mouths shut but if we do, let the other fellow know and help him out. We can't live to ourselves; we have to be neighborly.

Mr. Greet: This is the thing we have been concerned with in the Parker District. I spoke to one of the superintendents in the District the other day and asked him why can't we have a get-together discussion group and hold a weekly discussion at night for a couple of hours on rayon? He said, "No, siree, I've got something that I don't want to give away." Mr. Cobb has something when he said that the more we give out, the more we get." I have a lot of dope in my files that I have received from people. Like the man I talked to last week, "Here's some stuff that I brought down here with me; I've been working with the mills and we have got this stuff all worked out," he said. I wouldn't be surprised if that didn't help him get that job—he had it all in a knapsack when he got that job.

Mr. Splawn: What have you found the best so far, Mr. C., on your rayon?

Mr. C.: Mr. Cobb has been through the plant down there, I think. I'll be honest, I haven't been told by my superiors to keep my mouth shut. We have a picker coming down from the Saco-Lowell Shops and a card; and I would tell you if I thought I knew. I never did like to get up so much, and if I knew what was best I would tell you.

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There are men here who know more about it than I do. We have a lot of blends down there plus 100% rayon. I couldn't say what is the best.

Mr. Splawn: What is the maximum licker-in speed? What do you think, Mr. Brannon?

Mr. Brannon: It is a serious question, which at the best is a hard problem. I like to treat my stocks where I can maintain better breaking strength, your weaving is going to run better. Weaving is based on breaking strength. I have gotten better results with my licker-in speed 350 to 375 on actual tests and when I started on rayon I had about eight different concerns who were running laboratory tests. I run through so much of this kind and so much of that kind; it might come out rags or quality cloth and I put that in there and we would run laboratory tests. Ends down per spindle hours. I ran that mill two and a half years; and quit of my own accord—I don't want anybody's spun rayon job. (Laughter.) But we made money and cleared money on 350 to 375 with everything set in proportion. There is no use to set your licker-in speed if you are going to tear it down on your spinning frames and you are going to ruin it in the slasher room. The slasher room is the most important process in the mill in running rayon.

Chairman Simmons: On this question of speeds and preparing rayon, it seems to me that we all know we don't have the cleaning problem that we have in cotton; it's more of getting the stock in form so that it can be run on our cotton machinery and this would indicate to me that lower speeds would be better. The lower the speed the less breaking we would have. Let's leave this question and go on to the next one. Let's answer these questions definitely and specifically so that we can get through. In dealing with speeds there are so many factors that enter into the problem that each case would almost have to be handled separately. We could spend the entire time of our meeting talking about nothing but this and not have the subject properly covered when we finish. I suggest that we omit any further discussion of speed until the other questions have been considered.

Number of Buffings On Cork Rolls

Mr. Splawn: Our next question is, "On slubbers and speeders, how many buffings will a cork roll stand and give satisfactory service?" (b) "What is the length of satisfactory service?" Someone using cork rolls, give us your opinion on that.

Mr. Robinson, Kendall Mills, Camden, S. C.: We don't want this meeting to drag so I will give you my experience. We have 31-32", diameter shells, all ball bearings, to finish 15/16. We find about three buffings is about what we get and to go lower than that you have trouble with your cot bursting.

Mr. Brannon: I buff them every six months whether they need it or not. I get about four to five buffings which would give us about two and a half years because if you get them too thin, it makes bad work. It's better to cut them off after five buffings.

Mr. Splawn: Anyone else have anything to say on that?

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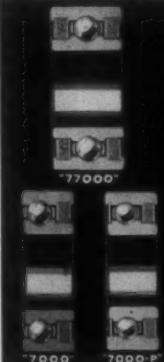
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Mr. Stutts: Do you buff all at one time, Mr. Brannon?

Mr. Brannon: Buff the back lines about once a year, every other time. I buff the front line every six months.

Mr. Caughman: We buff every sixty days, but I can only get about three buffings. We find that when we go lower than that we get a little chipping at the end where it gets too thin. It doesn't give you quite as good a cushion there. We pull all rolls at the same time, front and middle, very light buffering.

Ellis Royal: Wouldn't the time interval and the number of buffings depend on the type cotton you are using and the weight of the sliver, the twist?

Mr. Caughman: Yes, it would.

Mr. Brannon: We have been using some synthetic rolls and got very good satisfaction from them.

H. R. Brock, Sou. Agent, Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co., Greenville, S. C.: I think that condition varies a whole lot there on roving. I saw one place they were buffering every two weeks. On that long draft they finally went to synthetic rolls and found that the *life* of the roll was lengthened quite a bit and didn't have to buff them as often. There are other things to consider on the synthetic rolls.

Mr. Splawn: What were you running, Mr. Caughman?

Mr. Caughman: 1 and a 16th inch.

Mr. Brannon: Right now they have been running about fourteen months and haven't been buffed at all. The longer they run the better they are, the slicker they get and the smoother. Run the front line at low speed at 204 and have been running them over a year and they haven't been buffed.

Mr. Cox: On 1.25 hank roving we buff our rolls every ninety days. At Gossett Mills I had running a speeder on a test. We ran one speeder there on cork.

Mr. Splawn: How many buffings do you get, Mr. Cox?

Mr. Cox: About four.

Mr. Splawn: That's a year?

Mr. Cox: Yes, sir.

J. E. Robinson, Overseer Carding, Kendall Mills, Camden, S. C.: I notice here that this subject we are discussing has reference to slubbers and speeders. We run our roving from the slubber to the intermediate, where we have a higher speed. That is why the life of our rolls is no longer than it is and then on the thinner cot, you see.

Tinting Rayon

Mr. Splawn: If there is no further discussion on this, we will go on to Question No. 9, "What system of tinting rayon for identification purposes have you found most satisfactory?"

F. W. Waldrop, Drayton Mills, Spartanburg, S. C.: Some mills that practice this, tint a small bag of it and mix it in with the regular run.

Mr. Cox: We had a British rayon we were getting already tinted. Certain per cent with the white, then hand tinting some, and we tried different ways.

Chairman Simmons: We don't like to call on representatives of the trade that have anything to sell—the reasons, of course, are obvious. It wouldn't be quite the thing to do, but right here we have a matter we can feel perfectly free in calling on Mr. Uhler. I am not going to ask him to tell us anything about his oils or tint but I wonder if Mr. Uhler will tell us the different methods of tinting rayon?

W. B. Uhler, Salesman, Borne, Scrymser Co., Spartanburg, S. C.: The general system seems to be to tint in a hopper where we get a mass of the fibers tumbling in a fog. No chance of mixing the stock as it goes on through and there we can use different colors, and different shades, 15 or 18 shades. Get them put on there right at the beginning and there's no trouble in identification and getting very uniform blending.

Chairman Simmons: Have you seen any other systems or any other ways of tinting the stock?

Mr. Uhler: I originally saw the vat dyeing method but it seemed to have a bad effect on the work by making the fibers stringy.

Mr. Stutts: We have both types. There are three types of tinting; one type is tinting in the back of the hopper which Mr. Uhler is familiar with. The other type, which tints under the beater, and if you will excuse my reference to the system, that is the Texaco system. The third system is buying the stuff tinted. The cost of tinting rayon is quite high. There are some disadvantages and advantages of both systems. In tinting in the hopper if you are running one continuous type of rayon or type of blend, it is very nice to use tinting back in the hopper without having to clean out the machine all the way through. Where you are running various blends it is better to tint at the picker beater chamber, because when you want to change tints you only have to clean out part of your picker, where otherwise you would have to clean

out all of the stock from the hoppers all the way through the pickers. In going on tinting I advise everyone to check on the costs of the various types. You may be getting a beautiful tint but it may be costing you a lot. Either system will give you a very beautiful tint.

W. T. Creswell, Overseer Carding, Springs Mill, Chester, S. C.: I would just like to ask these carders, have they ever tried tinting on the front of the card. It would get rid of all of your waste.

Mr. Stutts: One disadvantage that it is very dangerous is that you may get some in the picker room mixed up. A small amount of acetate in the wrong place may ruin 10,000 yards of cloth.

Mr. Creswell: What about the waste?

Mr. Stutts: All the waste is tinted, too. You don't know what it is until it is tinted.

Mr. Creswell: You don't make that amount of waste.

Mr. Splawn: The amount of waste you make is relatively small as compared with some cloth that you might waste.

Mr. Stutts: If you make any waste at the back of the card you can't use it again. You have to hold that waste back. If you are running acetate or rayon it is just like mixing kerosene and water, the two things that will ruin you.

J. M. Bolt, Gen. Supt., Chadwick-Hoskins Co., Charlotte, N. C.: I haven't heard anybody bring out the system we use at one of our plants where we run some spun rayon. We run it out $1\frac{1}{4}$ denier cut rayon $1\frac{1}{8}$ " staple, 74's filling. We do our tinting at the picker, at the calender rolls. We run it out on the floor as it is tinted and then we carry this back to a big bin and let it dry out for 12 or 24 hours and then run it back through and make the lap. We tint it right on the delivery roll. We have

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John Fonville, "Cotton," Atlanta, Ga.: Is the staple injured any at all by running it twice?

Mr. Bolt: No, we run it considerably slower than cotton.

Mr. Fonville: What is the percentage of oil put on there?

Mr. Bolt: I can't give you the percentage, but by the time it is run twice the tint is well distributed. We drip it on.

Chairman Simmons: I want to suggest that we skip these other carding questions and take up the discussion on spinning. But before the discussion, let's hear the report of the Nominating Committee.

Frank Lockman, Supt., Monarch Mills, Lockhart, S. C.: We elected Hamlet Burgess, of the Springs Mills, Chester, S. C., as Chairman of the Weaving Section in Spartanburg and we still want to leave him on there and we want to put W. W. Splawn, Kendall Mills, Pelzer, S. C., as Chairman of the Carding-Spinning Section, and W. T. Morton, Monarch Mills, Union, S. C., as General Chairman of the South Carolina Division.

Chairman Simmons: You hear the nominations. Are there any comments? (No comments.)

Chairman Simmons: Is there a motion that we elect these two gentlemen that our nominating committee has suggested?

W. E. Hammond: I think the committee has made a very wise selection and I wish to make the motion that the report of the Nominating Committee be accepted.

Mr. Cobb: I second the motion.

Chairman Simmons: All in favor, raise your right hand. (All raised their hand; no objection.)

Chairman Simmons: Mr. Morton, will you stand and let us see you. (Mr. Morton stands. Applause.) Mr. Splawn, will you stand. (Mr. Splawn stands, Applause.) Let us proceed with our discussion on spinning.

(Continued in next issue)

Spartanburg Textile Institute Program Is Set For June 29th

Spartanburg, S. C.—Approximately 80 students will be graduated from the Textile Institute at commencement exercises which begin Saturday, June 29th, and continue through the following Monday.

The main event for Saturday will be the annual alumni banquet, beginning at 8 p. m. in the Walker Building on the campus. Wade Ward, of Albany, Ga., of the class of 1934, will be alumni speaker.

The commencement sermon will be preached at 11:15 o'clock Sunday morning at Blackwood Chapel by Dr. Paul N. Garber, registrar of the school of religion at Duke University. The school's Glee Club will furnish special music.

Cone Estate Income Goes To His Widow

Greensboro, N. C.—Mrs. Laura W. Cone, widow of Julius W. Cone, will receive the income of the estate, with principal being kept invested during her lifetime, it was learned when the will was filed for probate in the office of A. Wayland Cooke, clerk of Guilford Superior Court, here.

The will provides that Mrs. Cone and their son, Edward Toner Cone, shall be trustees and executors of the estate, valuation of which is not mentioned in the instrument, and it is probable that this will not become known until the executors qualify and the will is probated.

The will further provides that the entire estate remaining upon the death of Mrs. Cone shall be divided between two children, Edward Toner Cone and Mrs. Frances S. Hetherington, of New York City, his step-daughter.

Mrs. Cone, who before she married Mr. Cone on March 15, 1916, was the widow of the late David Stern, prominent member of the Greensboro bar.

Alfred Moore Estate Estimated Over Two Million Dollars

Spartanburg, S. C.—Appraisal and inventory of the estate of Alfred M. Moore, prominent Spartanburg textile executive and manufacturer, is scheduled to be filed in probate court here soon. The estate, tentatively, is estimated at \$2,000,000 to \$2,500,000, and includes large mill properties, embracing three plants and other holdings.

The will was filed May 24th, with three of four executors immediately qualified as trustees and testamentary letters granted them by Probate Judge Charles M. Pace.

Samuel E. Anderson, Eugene M. Anderson and Charles W. Howe, all of Spartanburg County, and Cary L. Page, of Princeton, N. J., were named executors and trustees in the will. Letters testamentary have been issued granted to all except Mr. Cary, who will receive such authorization upon furnishing bond.

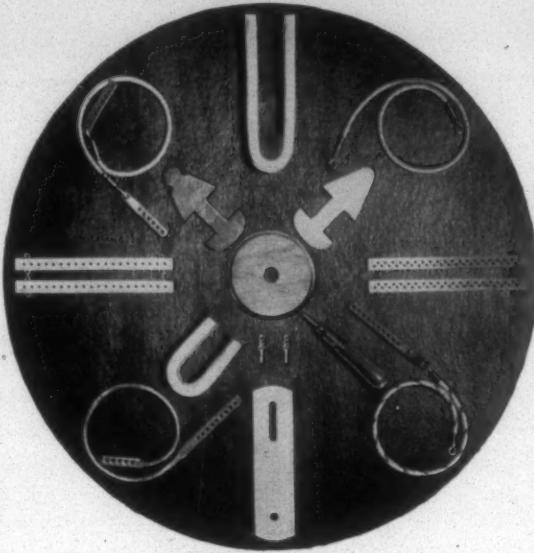
Two equal shares of the estate were left in trust to the trustees, the income and proceeds therefrom, less expenses, to be paid for five years to his niece, Martha Moore Page, thereafter, if she still lives, the entire capital of such trust to be paid over to her.

One equal share of the estate was left in trust to the trustees, all proceeds and income, less expenses, to go to another piece, Lucy Moore Mackintosh, for five years, the entire capital of such trust to be paid to her then, if she lives.

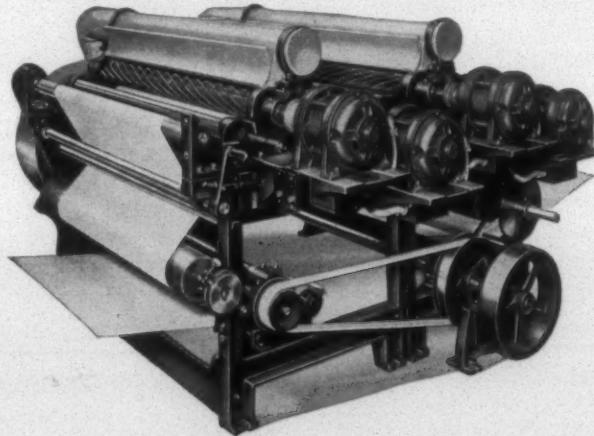
One share of the estate was left in trust to the trustees, proceeds and income therefrom, less expenses, to be paid to another piece, Mary Moore Perkins, for the time of her natural life, the entire capital of such share to be paid, upon her death, in equal shares to her children.

The will expressed Mr. Moore's desire that all his investments in Jackson Mills at Wellford and Iva, S. C., and High Shoals, N. C., be continued intact for a period of five years.

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INVESTIGATE AND THEN YOU WILL INVEST
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packages which faithfully
carry out the product's in-
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advertising with a package that is truly competitive.
Too often buying decisions depend upon package
appearance.

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for textile finishing

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MANHATTAN Rubber Coverings likewise assure longer service from acid storage tanks like the one at lower right.

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OF RAYBESTOS-MANHATTAN, INC.

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Patent Issued For Doffing Truck

Mebane, N. C.—Russell H. Kale and W. W. Tripp have received a patent on a truck to be used in doffing winding machines and the like in which the box in which the cones of yarn are packed is supported on an inclined support so that as the cones are placed in the box, layer by layer, the center of gravity is such as to hold the box on an inclined surface. When the box is filled, it is transported by this truck to a suitable location in the mill where by a trip of a lever, the box is allowed to slide to the floor of its own accord.

Two New Developments for Staple Rayon Sizing

Two new developments in the sizing of yarns of cut staple rayon, acetate and wool combinations of these yarns were disclosed recently by laboratory technicians of the National Oil Products Co., of Harrison, N. J.

Tradé-named Nopco 1111 and Nopco 1227-B, both new products are "non-hygroscopic softeners" used in the sizing mixture.

Among the advantages attributed to Nopco 1111 and Nopco 1227-B are reduced shedding, increased flexibility and elasticity imparted to the size film, superior lubrication for yarn surfaces and elimination of brittleness in warp yarn.

Chemists who developed the products also contend their use will increase loom production through fewer stops for warp breaks, in addition to increasing the tensile strength of the yarn and facilitating removal of the size and handling in the slasher room.

U. S. Production Of Rayon Yarn Sets New High

New York.—American producers made 94,700,000 pounds of rayon filament yarn in the first quarter of 1940, a new high quarterly record for the industry, *Rayon Organon*, trade publication, said.

The total represented a 1 per cent gain over the previous record set in the last quarter of 1939, and a 15 per cent gain over the first quarter of last year.

Output of viscose and cuprammonium yarn totaled 63,900,000 pounds, or nearly equal to the record of 64,200,000 established in the final 1939 quarter.

The acetate division of the industry also established a new record with production of 30,800,000 pounds in the first quarter.

New Rodney Hunt Washer Catalog Describes Many Exclusive Features

The Rodney Hunt Machine Co., of Orange, Mass., announces the publication of a new Catalog No. 340 covering its complete line of washers. The catalog shows both wood and stainless steel models of "Yankee Clipper" Washers, as well as a new model with a laminated plastic top. Two pages are devoted to describing and illustrating ten exclusive features of the "Yankee Clipper" line—including a patented pressure control device for top rolls, patented adjustable guide pins for ballooning the goods to prevent wrinkles, a unique self-cleaning suds box that

doesn't clog and a cascade water box for uniformly fast rinsing. Also illustrated and described are the old style Types "C," "CH," and "D" Washers, Endless Felt Washers, Type "MK" and a Combination Washer and Dyeing Machine.

Victor-Monaghan Co. Net Profit for Year Totals \$402,192

Greenville, S. C.—Victor-Monaghan Co., operating cotton textile mills, reports for the year ended March 31, 1940, net profit of \$402,192, after depreciation and income taxes. This is equal to \$7.43 a share on 49,372 shares of \$100 par value common stock and compares with net profit of \$109,470, or \$1.48 a share, in the previous fiscal year.

Balance sheet as of March 31, 1940, shows total current assets of \$2,491,618 and total current liabilities of \$1,115,975 as against \$1,878,035 and \$734,733 on March 31, 1939. Cash on March 31, 1940, was \$351,215 and inventory \$1,561,226, which compare with \$289,537 and \$1,385,821, respectively, on March 31, 1939.

Steel Heddle Addition Is Progressing

Greenville, S. C.—The \$18,000 addition to the Steel Heddle Mfg. Co., on West McBee Ave., will be completed shortly, it was learned recently.

Construction of the addition that will be used for office space was begun recently and has been progressing satisfactorily.

Potter & Shackelford, Inc., has the general contract for the project. Plans and specifications were prepared by Cunningham & Walke, architects.

Cotton Classing School

Raleigh, N. C.—A six weeks' course in cotton classing will be given at N. C. State College this summer, June 10th to July 19th. While this course is given as a part of the regular Summer School, it is attended largely by men in the cotton trade: cotton buyers, warehousemen, mill operators, etc.

The course is designed to give the students thorough training in stapling and classing of cotton in accordance with the Universal Standards of American Upland Cotton.

The course will be taught this year by Sidney W. Holman, Cotton Specialist, Agricultural Marketing Service, U. S. D. A. Mr. Holman has had a great deal of experience in cotton classing work, both with private concerns and as a Federal licensed classer with the Government. He is at present in charge of the Smith-Doxey work in this State, with headquarters in Raleigh. In this capacity his office is classing all cotton grown in connection with the one-variety community program being sponsored in the State by the Agricultural Extension Service. He will continue to have charge of this work and will be able to definitely relate his teaching to practical problems in the care and handling of cotton.

Persons interested in taking this course may secure additional information by addressing G. K. Middleton, Head Department of Field Crops and Plant Breeding, Raleigh, N. C.

More Production

... and better production, too, is the result when your frames are equipped with Pawtucket Rings. To give your travelers a "turn for the better" install these better rings . . . now.



NEWS FOR NYLON LICENSEES

4 New Tested Products for Processing Nylon Hosiery

1. For Knitting . . . Laurel Nynit C

an excellent conditioner and lubricant for use in troughs on full-fashioned machines—produces better knitting, even stitches, prevents sticking in preboarding.

2. For Scouring . . . Laurel Supergel TB

a thorough scour—removes size, grease and dirt, leaves hosiery clean, ready for dyebath.

3. For Dyeing . . . Laurezol #6

an active dispersing agent—increases penetration, aids production of level shades.

4. For Finishing . . . Laurel Peramel

superior, lasting finish—impregnates the fibers, straightens stitches, imparts smooth, desirable body, heightens snag resistance, and withstands repeated washings.

These four new Laurel Products were developed in our Laboratory for processing Nylon hosiery. Laurel Nynit C, Laurel Supergel TB, Laurezol #6 and Laurel Peramel have been thoroughly tested in mill and dyehouse and are producing satisfactory results. Try them at once and see for yourself how they reduce processing problems.

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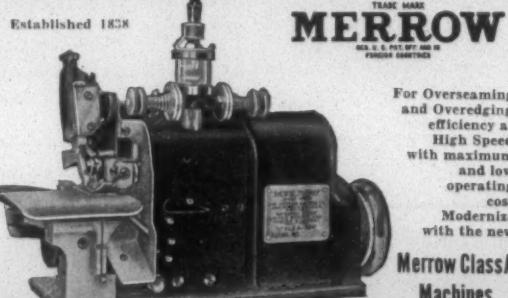
Made in sizes for all counts of cotton, wool, worsted silk and rayon yarns. A trial order will convince you of the superiority and durability of Dary Ring Travelers.

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American Cotton Manufacturers' Association Picks Committees

Greenville, S. C.—The American Cotton Manufacturers' Association's Board of Government appointed committees and discussed general plans for the coming year at a recent meeting in the Poinsett Hotel here. Officials said the assembly was to organize operations under the new officers, this being the officers' first gathering since their election at White Sulphur Springs some weeks ago.

Asked if the board had discussed the American Cotton Council's plan for raising funds to promote cotton, President Fred W. Symmes and Secretary-Treasurer W. M. McLaurine indicated a statement at this time would be inopportune.

The 1940-1941 committees, as announced at the conclusion of the session, follow:

National Affairs: R. E. Henry, of Dunean Mills, Greenville, chairman; C. A. Cannon, of Cannon Mills, Kannapolis, N. C.; K. P. Lewis, of Erwin Cotton Mills, Durham, N. C.; Fuller E. Callaway, Jr., of Callaway Mills, LaGrange, Ga.; Herman Cone, of Proximity Mfg. Co., Greensboro, N. C.; J. H. Cheatham, of Georgia-Kincaid Mills, Griffin, Ga.; Hugh M. Comer, of Avondale Mills, Sylacauga, Ga.; S. M. Beattie, of Piedmont Mfg. Co., Piedmont; George S. Harris, of Riverside & Dan River Cotton Mills, Danville, Va.

Traffic Committee: Mr. Beattie, chairman; W. N. Banks, of Grantville Mills, Grantville, Ga.; Mr. Cannon; A. G. Myers, of Textiles, Inc., Gastonia, N. C.; D. W. Anderson, of Pacolet Mfg. Co., Pacolet; William H. Entwistle, of Entwistle Mfg. Co., Rockingham, N. C.; Joe L. Lanier, of West Point Mfg. Co., West Point, Ga.

Committee on the Southeastern Appeal Board: A. K. Winget, representing the Association.

Joint Council of Arbitration: Fred A. Williams, representative of Cannon Mills, New York.

Worth Street Rules: Herman Cone, of Proximity Mfg. Co., Greensboro, N. C.; D. A. Turner, of Columbus Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ga., alternate.

Net Weight Cotton Committee: Harvey W. Moore, of Brown Mfg. Co., Concord, N. C., chairman; J. A. Miller, of Exposition Cotton Mills, Atlanta; C. E. Hatch, of Brandon Corp., Greenville; W. S. Montgomery, of Spartan Mills, Spartanburg; L. L. Jones, of Canton Cotton Mills, Canton, Ga.

Jute Tariff: Donald Comer, of Avondale Mills, Birmingham, Ala., chairman; B. B. Gossett, of Chadwick-Hoskins Co., Charlotte; Scott Russell, of Bibb Mfg. Co., Macon, Ga.; Sydney Bruce, of Camperdown Mills, Inc., Greenville; W. H. Hightower, of Thomaston Cotton Mills, Thomaston, Ga.

Representatives on the National Industrial Conference Board: Fred W. Symmes, of Union-Buffalo Mills, Greenville; John A. Law, of Saxon Mills, Spartanburg.

Cotton Committee: A. K. Winget, of Efird Mfg. Co., Albemarle, N. C.; H. H. Greene, of West Point Mfg. Co., West Point, Ga.; A. J. Kelly, of Bibb Mfg. Co., Macon, Ga.; W. A. Floyd, of Victor-Monaghan Co., Greenville; C. A. Cannon, of Cannon Mills, Kannapolis, N. C.

It was understood the National Cotton Council's plan, originated by Oscar Johnson, president, would assess the grower 5 cents on each bale of cotton at the time he sold

it, the buyer collecting the assessment. Each buyer of the cotton would, in turn, collect the 5-cent assessment from the seller until its final disposition—either exported or consumed domestically. The money would be allocated to the council's fund for the promotion of cotton through advertising and other mediums.

It was also understood that the plan was presented to the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association Board of Government at the White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., convention by Oscar Johnson himself. As yet the manufacturers have taken no announced action, but the council would have them approve it, then collect the assessment as they purchase cotton and remit it to the council.

U. S. Testing Plans Two Weeks' Class

Following a precedent established in 1938, the United States Testing Co. will again conduct a two-week intensified training course in textile testing. This year's course will run from July 8th through July 19th. The success of the course given in previous years and the number of requests received since have led to a continuation of this program.

The training this year will be limited to 25 individuals in order that the group may have the advantage of practical experience with testing equipment.

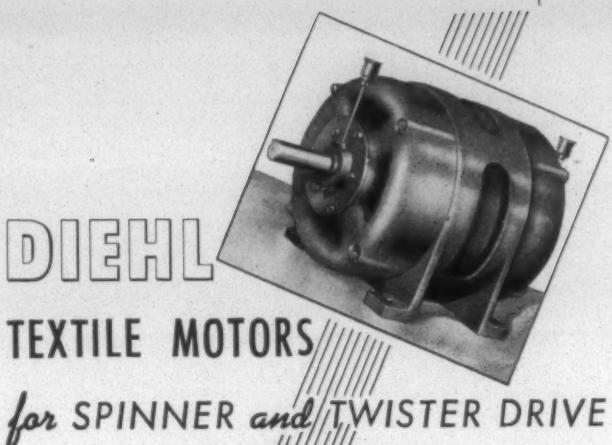
The need for an understanding of industrial methods and procedures has long been recognized and the course, as arranged by Miss Rajean Codfish, in charge of the consumer service division, will give applicants an opportunity to study at first hand some of the recent developments in the textile field and apply their theory in practice.

G. R. Turner, supervisor of the company's textile laboratory and instructor of textile testing at Columbia University, will again supervise the course. Students will have personal instruction by the experienced technicians of the company. Theory and practice in demonstrating and use of standard testing equipment will be the basis of instruction. The testing of woven and knit fabrics for such factors as construction, fiber identification, tensile strength, seam slippage, color fastness to light, washing and dry cleaning will be included. Analysis and testing of floor coverings, shoes, furs and clothing will be part of the program. A study of the new testing equipment recently developed, such as the warmth tester, torture machines and mattresses and shrinkage devices will be part of the course. The students will be acquainted with A. S. T. M., United States Government, Army, Navy and other standards.

Representatives of the field of home economics as well as industry and research are invited to take the course. Inquiries may be addressed to the Hoboken office.

British Cotton Mills Forego Vacations To Operate At Capacity

London.—Cotton mill employers and unions in that industry, meeting in Manchester recently, agreed that workers shall forego all vacations until the end of August in order to enable the cotton industry to operate at peak capacity.



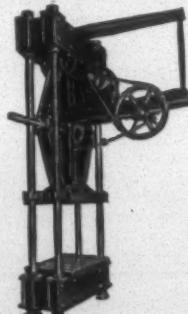
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Following are the addresses of Southern plants, warehouses, offices, and representatives of manufacturers of textile equipment and supplies who advertise regularly in TEXTILE BULLETIN. We realize that operating executives are frequently in urgent need of information, service, equipment, parts and materials, and believe this guide will prove of real value to our subscribers.

AMERICAN CYANAMID & CHEMICAL CORP., 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York City. Sou. Office and Warehouse, 822 W. Morehead St., Charlotte, N. C. Hugh Puckett, Southern Sales Mgr. Reps., John D. Hunter, C. B. Suttle, Jr., A. W. Foley, Charlotte Office; E. J. Adams, 1404 S. 22nd St., Birmingham, Ala.; Jack B. Button, 1202 W. Market St., Greensboro, N. C.; Eugene H. Driver, 272 14th St., N. E., Atlanta, Ga.; Wilton H. Earle, Jr., 409 Westfield Ave., Greenville, S. C.

AMERICAN MOISTENING CO., Providence, R. I. Sou. Plants, Charlotte, N. C., and Atlanta, Ga.

ARMSTRONG CORK CO. (Textile Division), Lancaster, Pa. Sou. Office, 33 Norwood Place, Greenville, S. C. J. V. Ashley.

ARNOLD, HOFFMAN & CO., Inc., Providence, R. I. Chester L. Eddy, Asst. Sales Mgr., 903-904 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C. Sou. Reps., W. Chester Cobb, Box 1268, Charlotte, N. C.; Robert E. Buck, Box 904, Greenville, S. C.; Harold T. Buck, 1615 12th St., Columbus, Ga.; John R. Brown, P. O. Box 331, Meridian, Miss.

ASHWORTH BROS., Inc., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Offices, 44-A Norwood Place, Greenville, S. C.; 215 Central Ave., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.; Texas Rep., Textile Supply Co., Dallas, Tex.

ATLANTA HARNESS & REED MFG. CO., Atlanta, Ga. Succeeded by Steel Heddle Mfg. Co., Atlanta Division. (See this company's listing.)

AUFFMORDT & CO., C. A., 2 Park Ave., New York City. Sou. Rep., S. L. Diggle, Jr., 522 Hawthorne Lane, Charlotte, N. C.

BANCROFT BELTING CO., Boston, Mass. Sou. Distributor, Carolina Supply Co., Greenville, S. C.

BARBER-COLMAN CO., Rockford, Ill. Sou. Office, 31 W. McBee Ave., Greenville, S. C. J. H. Spencer, Mgr.

BARKLEY MACHINE WKS., Gastonia, N. C.

BECCO SALES CORP., Buffalo, N. Y. Sou. Reps., J. D. Quern and D. S. Quern, 1930 Harris Road, Charlotte, N. C.

BORNE, SCRYSER CO., 17 Battery Place, New York City. Sou. Mgr., H. L. Siever, P. O. Box 1169, Charlotte, N. C. Sales Reps., W. B. Uhler, 608 Palmetto St., Spartanburg, S. C.; R. C. Young, 1546 Stanford Place, Charlotte, N. C.; John Ferguson, P. O. Box 592, LaGrange, Ga.

CAROLINA REFRACTORIES CO., Hartsville, S. C.

CARTER TRAVELER CO., Gastonia, N. C.

CHARLOTTE CHEMICAL LABORATORIES, Inc., Charlotte, N. C.

CHARLOTTE LEATHER BELTING CO., Charlotte, N. C.

CIBA CO., Inc., Greenwich and Morton Sts., New York City. Sou. Offices and Warehouses, Charlotte, N. C.

CLINTON CO., Clinton, Iowa. Luther Knowles, Sou. Agt., Box 127, Phone 2-2486, Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Reps., Grady Gilbert, Box 342, Phone 1132, Concord, N. C.; Clinton Sales Co., Inc., Dana H. Alexander, 900 Woodside Bldg., Phone 3713, Greenville, S. C.; Geo. B. Moore, Box 481, Phone 822, Spartanburg, S. C.; Boyce L. Estes, Box 325, Phone 469, LaGrange, Ga.; Gordon W. Enloe, P. O. Box 351, Gadsden, Ala. Stocks carried at Carolina Transfer & Storage Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Consolidated Brokerage Co., Greenville, S. C.; Bonded Service Warehouse, Atlanta, Ga.; Farmers Bonded Warehouse, Roanoke Rapids, N. C.

CORN PRODUCTS REFINING CO., 17 Battery Place, New York City. Corn Products Sales Co., Greenville, S. C.; John R. White, Mgr.; Corn Products Sales Co., Montgomery Bldg., Spartanburg, S. C.; J. C. Canty Alexander, Asst. Sou. Mgr.; Corn Products Sales Co. (Mill and Paper Starch Div.), Hurt Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; C. G. Stover, Mgr.; Corn Products Sales Co., 824-25 Southeastern Bldg., Greensboro, N. C.; W. R. Joyner, Mgr.; Corn Products Sales Co., Comer Bldg., Birmingham, Ala.; L. H. Kellley, Mgr. Stocks carried at convenient points.

CUTLER, ROGER W., 141 Milk St., Boston, Mass. Sou. Office, Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C. Sou. Tape Agent: Byrd Miller, Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C. Roll Agents: Dixie Roller Shop, Rockingham, N. C.; A. J. Whittemore & Sons, Burlington, N. C.; Dixie Roll & Cot Co., Macon, Ga.; Morrow Roller Shop, Albermarle, N. C.; Greenville Roll & Leather Co., Greenville, S. C. Take Up Roll Agent: M. Bradford Hodges, Box 752, Atlanta, Ga.

DARY RING TRAVELER CO., Taunton, Mass. Sou. Rep., John E. Humphries, P. O. Box 843, Greenville, S. C.; Chas. L. Ashley, P. O. Box 720, Atlanta, Ga.; John H. O'Neill, P. O. Box 720, Atlanta, Ga. H. Reid Lockman, P. O. Box 515, Spartanburg, S. C.

DAYTON RUBBER MFG. CO., Dayton, Ohio. Sou. Reps., William L. Morgan, P. O. Box 1362, Greenville, S. C.; J. O. Cole, P. O. Box 846, Greenville, S. C. Sou. Jobbers: Greenville Textile Supply Co., Greenville Belting Co., Greenville, S. C.; Textile Mill Supply Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Odell Mill Supply Co., Greensboro, N. C.; Young & Vann Supply Co., Birmingham, Ala.; Industrial Supply, Inc., LaGrange, Ga.; Textile Supply Co., Dallas, Tex.

DETERGENT PRODUCTS CO., 494 Spring St., N.W., Atlanta, Ga. Offices at: Columbia, S. C., Raleigh, N. C., Texarkana, Ark., Columbus, Ga.

DIHL MFG. CO., Elizabethport, N. J. Textile Dept., P. N. Thorpe & Co., 267 Fifth Ave., New York City. Sou. Offices: Charlotte, N. C., 617 Johnston Bldg., James H. Lewis; Atlanta, Ga., 172 Trinity Ave., S. W., S. G. Boyd; Dallas, Tex., 2nd Unit Santa Fe Bldg., Olin Duff.

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DRAPER CORPORATION, Hopedale, Mass. Sou. Rep., E. N. Darrin, Vice-Pres. Sou. Offices and Warehouses, 242 Forsyth St., S. W., Atlanta, Ga., W. M. Mitchell; Spartanburg, S. C., Clare H. Draper, Jr.

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Worker Dies Of Mill Injuries

Kannapolis, N. C.—Owen Grady (Gus) Turner, 35, died recently from injuries received when he was crushed between two rollers while at work in the bleachery of the Cannon Mills here.

Mr. Turner was cleaning rollers on a sheet drier machine in the bleachery when the cloth he was using became entangled with the machine and dragged him between the rollers.

He suffered numerous injuries. His left chest was crushed, his left thigh and right arm were broken and his jaw was smashed, besides internal injuries.

Walter Carpenter Named President Of DuPont Firm

Wilmington, Del.—Pierre S. du Pont, retired chairman of the board, and Lammot du Pont resigned as president of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. at a meeting of the board of directors recently. Lammot du Pont was elected chairman of the board. Walter Carpenter, Jr., a vice-president, was made the president of the company.

Lammot du Pont terminated his services as president because he has reached that period in life when he realizes a younger man ultimately must succeed him and when he personally desires more leisure than conduct of the office permits. He also retired as chairman and a member of the executive committee. Mr. Carpenter, vice-chairman of the committee, succeeded to the chairmanship. The vice-chairmanship was not filled. The membership of the committee was reduced from nine to eight.

Irenee du Pont, a former president of the company, resigned as vice-chairman of the board of directors. No appointment was made to this position. He as well as Pierre S. du Pont will continue as members of the board and of the finance committee, of which Lammot du Pont also will serve.

Mr. Carpenter, in accepting the presidency of the company, resigned as chairman of the finance committee. Angus B. Echols, a vice-president, was elected chairman of the committee. J. B. Eliason, treasurer of the company, was elected a vice-president and a member of the board of directors. Mr. Eliason will continue to serve as treasurer.

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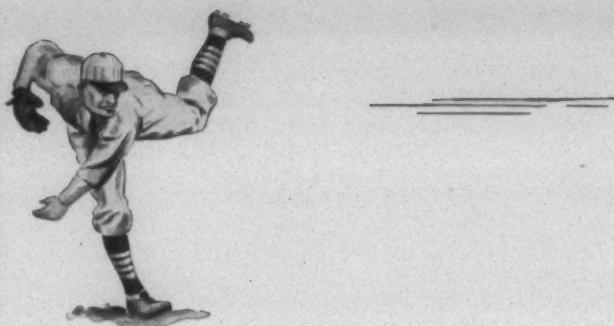
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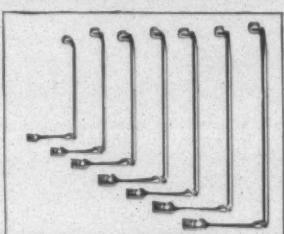
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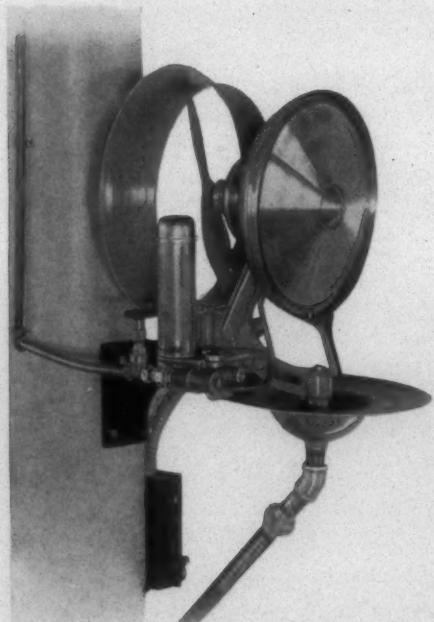
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Bahnson AIR CONDITIONING ENGINEERS



To The Textile Industry



Twenty-five years ago the Bahnson Company pioneered the conditioning of air by manufacturing a centrifugal humidifier for maintaining adequate relative humidity in textile plants.

With this durable and highly satisfactory humidifier the Bahnson Company built a reputation for unstinted service and high integrity.

During recent years Bahnson research engineers have developed new economies from the basic principles of centrifugal atomization used in the early humidifiers. The Bahnson *Humiduct*, *Humivent*, and *Air-Vitalizer* Systems which employ this principle are affording efficient and complete air conditioning for hundreds of outstanding textile plants.

With the new application of this old principle, the Bahnson Company continues to be a pioneer after twenty-five years of service.

It is the sincere desire and intention of the Bahnson Company to maintain not only its position of leadership through the continued superiority of its engineering and service, but also to maintain its position as a modern pioneer by persistently striving for new developments which will provide more accurate and more economical air conditioning and humidification for industrial plants.

Bahnson
AIR CONDITIONING
ENGINEERS



THE BAHNSON CO.
Winston-Salem, N.C.

Bahnson engineers, with their experience of twenty-five years in the field of textile humidification and air conditioning, are available for consultation or advice without obligation.

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